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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of March 23, 1956

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM (S J Res 31)			Reported 5-19-55		
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM					
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55			
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD					
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56	Passed 3-19-56	
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (S 3183)			Reported 2-10-56		
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 7474) (S 1048)	Reported 7-21-55	Rejected 7-27-55	Reported 5-13-55	Passed 5-25-55	
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55		
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55	
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55			
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55				
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56	Passed 2-8-56	
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55		
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55	Passed 2-6-56	Vetoed 2-17-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)					
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)					
HOUSING					
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3/7/56		
DEPRESSED AREAS					
IMMIGRATION					
DISASTER INSURANCE					
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56			
POSTAL RATE INCREASES					

APPROPRIATIONS -- House and Senate passed Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill; the bill is now in conference. House has passed Interior, Executive Offices, Labor-HEW, Independent Offices and District of Columbia Appropriation bills.

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SYMINGTON'S RECORD, STANDS ON KEY ISSUES

The upset win of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) over Adlai E. Stevenson in the March 20 Minnesota primary has projected Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) into the Democratic Presidential candidate picture as a possible compromise candidate.

Stuart Symington was born in Amherst, Mass., June 26, 1901. He graduated from Baltimore City College, a prep school, then enlisted in the Army as a private and at the age of 17 became a second lieutenant.

He attended Yale University from 1919 to 1923. In 1923 he worked in the shops of the Symington Co. in Rochester, N.Y., as an iron moulder and lathe operator. Two years later he formed the East Clay Products Inc., but in 1927 returned to the Symington Co. as executive assistant to the president.

He was president of the Colonial Radio Co., Rochester, 1930-1935; president of the Rustless Iron and Steel Co., Baltimore, 1935-37; and president and chairman of the board, Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., 1938-1945.

He was federal surplus property administrator in Washington, 1945-46; Assistant Secretary of War for Air, 1946-47; Secretary of Air Force, 1947-50. He was chairman of the National Security Resources Board, 1950-51; administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation 1951-52.

In 1952 he opposed J. E. (Buck) Taylor, supported by ex-President Truman, in the Missouri Democratic Senatorial primary. In the primary he carried St. Louis by 118,000 votes, Kansas City by 19,000 and up-state sections by more than 13,000 votes. He won the general election over incumbent James P. Kem (R 1947-53) by a vote of 1,008,521 to 858,170.

Symington is a Member of the Senate Armed Services, Government Operations and Public Works Committees, Chairman of Armed Services Air Force Subcommittee.

He is married to the former Evelyn Wadsworth and they have two sons: William Stuart and James Wadsworth. Symington's father-in-law was a former (Republican) Senator and Representative from the state of New York.

Voting Record

Congressional Quarterly's statistics show how often Symington voted in Congress with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of the Republicans (Party Unity), how often he balloted with the majority of his party when it voted the same way as the majority of the Republicans (Bipartisan Support), and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record). The Eisenhower Support score shows how often Symington voted in agreement with President Eisenhower's position on Eisenhower-issue roll-call votes.

	Party Unity	BIP Support	On The Record
83rd Congress* (1953-54)	91%	85%	93%

84th Congress (1955)	88%	89%	98%
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* Does not include McCarthy censure session in 1954

EISENHOWER SUPPORT, OPPOSITION

	Percentage Support	Percentage Opposition
83rd Congress (1953-54)	40%	45%
84th Congress (1955)	71%	27%

Following is a compilation of Symington's stands as expressed by his votes on major topics and speeches:

Agriculture

1954 -- Flexible farm price supports. Agreed to, 49-44 (D 10-35; R 39-8). Symington AGAINST.

1954 -- Support payments for wool. Passed, 69-17 (D 29-13; R 40-4). Symington FOR.

1956 -- Delete 90 percent of parity price supports. Agreed to, 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6). Symington AGAINST.

1956 -- Eliminate 90 percent of parity price supports for millable wheat. Agreed to, 46-45 (D 11-34; R 34-11). Symington AGAINST.

1956 -- Make soil bank participation compulsory. Agreed to, 48-46 (D 12-37; R 36-9). Symington AGAINST.

"The American farmer is an independent businessman, who doesn't want handouts or charity. On the other hand, he wants and is entitled to as fair a break as the rest of the producers in his country. The farmer has a right to demand a fair parity formula for major farm products, improved drought assistance, adequate conservation measures and proper crop insurance." July, 1955.

Business and Industry

1955 -- President's bond-financed highway program. Rejected, 31-60 (D 1-47; R 30-13). Symington AGAINST.

1953 -- Limit sales of U.S. rubber plants. Rejected, 34-45 (D 30-8; R 3-37). Symington FOR.

1953 -- State title to tidelands. Agreed to, 56-35 (D 21-25; R 35-9). Symington AGAINST.

"Not only does the expanding population and growing highway commerce require more and better facilities, but the only practical civil defense procedure against nuclear attack is rapid and efficient evacuation of our congested areas. Improved roads are needed for both

these reasons." May 25, 1955.

"Small, independent competitive business is essential to our capitalistic system. Monopolies and concentrated control in a few big companies tend to undermine both democracy and capitalism." July, 1955.

"By its very nature, the electric utility industry can only be a monopoly. It is not possible to have free and unrestrained competition in this field. The costs to the public would be far too great. Where you do not, and cannot, have competition, however, the public interest demands that you have regulation. That is why, especially in the light of some of the disgraceful activities in the private utility field some years ago, it has long been considered necessary to regulate the electrical utility industry." Jan. 26, 1956.

Civil Rights

"With respect to segregation, the Supreme Court is charged with the responsibility of interpreting the Constitution and the Supreme Court has declared the principle of law. I realize people in the South and many areas of the North, too, have a very difficult problem of adjustment, but I have confidence they are going to manage it, and manage it well in the true American tradition." March 4, 1956.

Defense

1954 -- Increase defense appropriation. Rejected, 38-50 (D 37-10; R 1-40). Symington FOR.

1953 -- Increase Air Force funds. Rejected, 38-55 (D 37-9; R 0-46). Symington FOR.

"If our government has the right to draft men and send them out to fight and die for the protection of our country, then it also has the duty to see that these men are given the best possible training and have the best possible equipment." Jan. 28, 1955.

"Because of the consistent hostility demonstrated by the Communist bloc, we must make a concentrated defense effort, over an indefinite period of tension -- and therefore must devote a large part of our wealth and energy to defense build-up along with other programs designed to stabilize the world situation -- and along with our effort to achieve foolproof world disarmament.

"In reducing steadily our ability to fight on the ground, while placing steadily increasing reliance on nuclear weapons delivered by air, we may well be committing ourselves to a path from which there can be no turning back -- world devastation resulting from the use of the hydrogen bomb. None but the blind would deny that the Communists are rapidly approaching 'atomic equality' with the free world. Unless we reverse this trend of relying predominantly on nuclear weapons, we will create a military force capable of defending the free world in no other type war but nuclear war. Atomic stockpiles must be maintained until proper safeguards against nuclear aggression are provided." April 1, 1955.

"A cut in our military strength at this time weakens our position both for defense and at the conference table." April 13, 1955.

"Nothing is more important than the status, the modernity, of our current combat equipment -- that equip-

ment which would have to be used today in case this country was attacked." Feb. 14, 1956.

"I don't 'believe' the Soviets are ahead of us in ballistic missiles, I state that they are ahead of us in ballistic missiles. Our production of long-range intercontinental jets is just a small trickle of what it should be. Every day we don't reverse our policy is a bad day for the free world."

The Russian lead in missiles (is) "a national tragedy" for this country, and would give the Communists "an excellent chance of blackmail of many of our allies." Feb. 5, 1956.

Foreign Policy

1955 -- Reciprocal trade extension. Passed, 75-13 (D 37-6; R 38-7). Symington FOR.

1955 -- Place part of foreign economic aid on loan basis. Rejected, 33-50 (D 11-29; R 22-21). Symington AGAINST.

1955 -- Increase foreign military aid \$420 million. Adopted, 50-38 (D 21-23; R 29-15). Symington FOR.

1954 -- Limit treaty powers. Rejected, 60-31 (D 28-16; R 32-14). (Two-thirds vote or 61 "yeas" required.) Symington AGAINST.

1956 -- Three-year reciprocal trade extension. Rejected, 32-45 (D 32-6; R 0-39). Symington FOR.

1953 -- Refugee relief. Passed, 63-30 (D 24-22; R 38-8). Symington FOR.

"...we had better be emphasizing something besides military strength. We cannot afford to be writing off any peoples...the second largest nation in Asia is India. I...feel that we must exercise infinite patience, and at times have the boldest program in that area, so as to enable the Indian people to save themselves from ultimate collapse. Much of this we ought to do through the United Nations Technical and Economic Assistance Program. Then let us further step up our programs of information, understanding and education." Feb. 8, 1955.

"The Communist leaders appear to be more interested in world domination as against disarmament; but we must continue to try to reach an understanding, because that is the door to permanent world peace. On the other hand, we must never let down our military guard until foolproof inspection and control is a fact." March 16, 1955.

"There is a growing tendency to equate atomic stalemate with world peace. I believe this wrong, because once that is an accepted condition, the Soviet Communists can increase their 'short of war' expansions through the use of their great armies now being improved by all the nations in the Communist conspiracy. America and the free world possess ample resources to develop adequate and versatile defenses. We can and must be prepared with flexible military power to cope with Communist hostility." April 1, 1955.

"Increased trade, both foreign and domestic, is always desirable, provided it is achieved under fair competitive conditions. To this end, elimination of unreasonable trade barriers, on the part of foreign countries as well as this country, is necessary.

"While the country as a whole usually benefits from expanding international trade, we should not give away

the results of our productive activity, nor should we ignore current distressed economic conditions in various of our industries.

"Tariff rates should be adjusted on a basis of mutual advantage and should be dealt with on a product-by-product basis. Barriers to international trade are not limited to tariff duties alone. Various types of currency restrictions and other governmental devices often have as much influence upon the flow of trade as do custom duties themselves. Therefore, consideration of trade policy should devote attention to all of these means of controlling the flow of trade." Feb. 23, 1955.

"There can be no universal across-the-board policy of raising tariffs, or lowering tariffs; or freezing tariffs at their present rates. Each industry, and in some cases certain individual products, should be studied carefully from the standpoint of tariff protection. Whether...varied rates are proper depends upon the individual facts in each case; and it is only right that a procedure be established for changing rates based on changing conditions." May 3, 1955.

Health, Education, Welfare

1954 -- Public housing cut to 35,000 units annually. Agreed to, 66-16 (D 28-13; R 38-2). Symington AGAINST.

1953 -- Revenues from continental shelf oil leases to go to national defense during an emergency, but thereafter as educational grants-in-aid. Agreed to, 45-37 (D 34-7; R 11-30). Symington FOR.

"Successful functioning of our form of government requires that all citizens have an opportunity to obtain a basic education. The greatest obligation we have through our federal-state-local government, is the education of our children. The need cannot be met on the local level alone. State funds now supply 40 percent of the annual cost of education. But there is great difference in financial ability of the states to meet the need.

"The important factor in the consideration of federal aid on construction of public elementary and secondary schools is that the need is not being met. Under these bills I am co-sponsoring, cost of the federal aid would be borne by those best able to pay; help would be given to those areas that need it most. There would be a minimum of federal interference." March 2, 1955.

Labor

1954 -- Increase amount, duration of unemployment compensation. Rejected, 30-56 (D 26-14; R 3-42). Symington FOR.

1954 -- Kill Taft-Hartley revision. Agreed to, 50-42 (D 46-0; R 3-42). Symington FOR.

"The greatest insurance against a recurrence of any economic catastrophe comparable to that of the early 30's includes such attainments as unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, social security, old age pensions, direct assistance to unemployables.... Today, thanks to such props as unemployment compensation, social security, union welfare funds, hospitalization and medical care plans, we have many cushions to withstand the shocks." Oct. 26, 1955.

Power and Conservation

1955 -- Upper Colorado River storage and reclamation project. Passed, 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8). Symington FOR.

1954 -- St. Lawrence Seaway. Passed, 53-33 (D 25-18; R 25-15). Symington FOR.

1954 -- Extend public preference to atomic energy. Agreed to, 45-41 (D 38-6; R 6-35). Symington FOR.

"The development of REA co-ops and the stimulus they gave to the lagging private utility industry, is in large measure responsible for...farm electrification. The hydro-electric development of America's streams by the...government as an incident to flood control and navigation is a logical and necessary part of any comprehensive natural resources program.

"I do not believe the government should supply the electrical needs of this country; and I do believe that a fair and proportionate amount of the hydro-electric power flowing from federal projects should...go to industries and private utilities as well as to government agencies, municipalities and rural electric cooperatives.

"I believe the government, the rural electric (co-ops), and the private utilities can, and should, all work together, in harmony, for the maximum hydro-electric development of this country." Jan. 26, 1956.

Taxes, Economic Policy

1955 -- Democratic \$20 income tax cut. Rejected, 44-50 (D 43-5; R 1-45). Symington FOR.

1954 -- Increase income tax exemption \$100. Rejected, 46-49 (D 43-4; R 2-45). Symington FOR.

"I did not favor the present Administration's program of cutting depreciation and dividend taxes for the few big corporations and dividend receivers.... What was done in this case was to give special tax benefits to a few, and make up for the loss of revenue by slowing down our defense build-up.... Until we have adequate defense, and improved government efficiency, I do not favor any substantial tax reductions." July, 1955.

"As we continue to increase our commitments all over the world, and warn the Communists against further aggression, what right have we to further heavily reduce our military forces in order to save money." April 1, 1955.

"True unification of the various services and departments in the Department of Defense could save \$5 billion in the annual cost of our national defense without reducing our military strength -- and that would guarantee balancing the national budget.

"...during the fiscal years of 1954-55-56 there have been cuts totaling almost \$8 billion in defense expenditures, (and) the record shows that the cost of running the rest of the...government has increased almost \$4 billion." Sept. 30, 1955.

"Some question our ability to attain adequate military strength -- on the grounds that the nation cannot afford it. Of course we can afford whatever is necessary for survival. What would be the use of being the richest man in the graveyard?" Nov. 29, 1955.

66 EX-CONGRESSMEN AMONG REGISTRANTS

The Senate Feb. 22 adopted a resolution (S Res 219) establishing a Special Committee to investigate corrupt practices involving lobbying or other activities to influence legislation. (Weekly Report, p. 223)

Registration figures compiled by Congressional Quarterly show 4,216 registrations have been made under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act through March 8. Registrants' occupations vary from housewives to former Members of Congress.

The lobby law, enacted Aug. 2, 1946, requires all persons attempting to influence federal legislation to register with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate. Many of the filings were duplications. The total number of organizations and individuals filed since enactment was 3,173. The breakdown of the 3,173: individuals, 2,726; law and public relations firms, 139; organizations, 308.

Former Congressmen

Sixty-six former Congressmen have registered under the lobbying law. Fifty-three were Representatives, 13 were Senators.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), a Member of the Special Committee, said the special problems of former Members of Congress acting as lobbyists would be examined during the hearings. George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business Dec. 22, 1955, said ex-Congressmen should not be allowed the privilege of entering Congressional chambers. Burger said they "should be placed on a parity with all other registered lobbyists."

Two former Congressmen have become top executives of lobby groups. Ex-Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D Calif., 1937-47) has been the executive director of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A. since he left Congress. Ex-Rep. Clyde T. Ellis (D Ark., 1939-43) was made executive manager of the National Rural Electric Co-operative Assn. in 1943. In 1955 he became general manager.

Other former Congressmen representing major lobby groups in Washington: ex-Rep. Howard M. Baldridge (R Neb., 1931-33), U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Assn., salary of \$2,200 monthly; ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis., 1945-47 and 1949-51), AFL-CIO, salary of \$10,000 annually; ex-Rep. Thomas H. Burke (D Ohio, 1949-51), United Automobile Workers, salary of \$115 weekly; and ex-Rep. William C. Lantaff (D Fla., 1951-55), U.S. Cuban Sugar Council, \$5,000 annual retainer and "out-of-pocket expenses."

Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo., 1934-53, 1955-) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C., House 1946-47; Senate 1954-) had registered under the Lobby Act but are now back in Congress. O'Mahoney represented the Upper Missouri Development Assn. in 1953 for a retainer fee of \$1,000 for two months and North American Airlines also in 1953 for a retainer fee of \$5,000 and compensation "based on merit basis." Ervin represented the Southern Railway Co. in 1947, a group he represented as trial attorney. Ervin told CQ he received no compensation for his service as a lobbyist and only appeared in Washington for one day. The Lobby Act does not provide for withdrawing a registration, and Ervin said: "For my 24 hours of lobbying it took me five years to convince the Justice Department that I was not doing it permanently for a living."

10 or More Groups

Six former Congressmen have registered for 10 or more separate groups:

- Ex-Rep. James M. Barnes (D Ill., 1939-43) since 1949 has registered for 22 groups. More than one-half of the groups represented were in the clothing industry. His only current legislative interest is as representative of the Reciprocal Interinsurer's Federal Tax Committee. Barnes said not all his registrations come strictly under the Act but that he "bends over backwards" to comply.

- Ex-Rep. Wesley E. Disney (D Okla., 1931-45) since 1947 has registered for 48 groups, largely mining and oil interests. Disney's last financial report filed for the second quarter of 1955 with the Clerk of the House indicated interest in the Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America, National Building Granite Quarries Assn., Ozark-Mahoning Co. and Thomas J. Green and Edward J. Simone.

- Ex-Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo., 1947-53) since 1953 has registered for 11 groups. His current legislative interests are Washington Gas Light Co., Tariff Committee of the Woven Felt Industry and the Estate of Mary Clark de Brabant and Katherine C. Williams.

- Former Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill., 1939-51) since 1951 has registered for 11 groups. His current legislative interests are the American Finance Conference, Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Mobile Homes Manufacturers Assn. and Adolph Von Zedlitz.

- Ex-Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla., 1933-51) since 1951 has registered for 14 groups, largely from Florida. His current legislative interests are Florida Citrus Mutual, West Coast Inland Navigation District, Tomoka Land Co., Peoples Lobby Inc. and Howard L. Shannon.

• Ex-Rep. Albert L. Reeves Jr. (R Mo., 1947-49) since 1949 has registered for 10 groups, largely in the shipping industry. Reeves said he has no current legislative interests.

Former Congressmen Registered

EX-SENATORS

Former Senators who have registered at one time under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and date they first registered:

Ball, Joseph H. (R Minn., 1940-49); 1949.
Burke, Edward R. (D Neb., House 1933-35, Senate 1935-41); 1948.
Danaher, John A. (R Conn., 1939-45); 1949.
Downey, Sheridan (D Calif., 1939-51); 1951.
Hebert, Felix (R R.I., 1929-35); 1948.
Kem, James P. (R Mo., 1947-1953); 1953.
Lucas, Scott W. (D Ill., 1939-51); 1951.
McFarland, Ernest W. (D Ariz., 1941-53); 1953.
Myers, Francis J. (D Pa., House 1939-45, Senate 1945-51); 1951.
O'Connor, Herbert R. (D Md., 1947-53); 1954.
Wheeler, Burton K. (D Mont., 1923-47); 1948.

EX-REPRESENTATIVES

Former Representatives who have registered at one time under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and date they first registered:

Baldrige, Howard M. (R Neb., 1931-33); 1947.
Barnes, James M. (D Ill., 1939-43); 1949.
Begg, James T. (R Ohio, 1919-29); 1951.
Beiter, Alfred F. (D N.Y., 1933-39, 1941-43); 1949.
Bell, C. Jasper (D Mo., 1935-49); 1949.
Bernard, John T. (Farmer-Labor Minn., 1937-39); 1950.
Biemiller, Andrew J. (D Wis., 1945-47, 1949-51); 1953.
Black, Loring M. (D N.Y., 1923-35); 1952.
Boehne, John W., Jr. (D Ind., 1931-43); 1947.
Burke, Thomas H. (D Ohio, 1949-51); 1951.
Cable, John L. (R Ohio, 1921-25 and 1929-33); 1949.
Carson, Henderson H. (R Ohio, 1943-45, 1947-49); 1950.
Carter, Albert E. (R Calif., 1925-45); 1947.
Casey, Joseph E. (D Mass., 1935-43); 1948.
Costello, John M. (D Calif., 1935-45); 1948.
Crawford, Fred L. (R Mich., 1935-53); 1953.
Disney, Wesley E. (D Okla., 1931-45); 1948.
Dilweg, La Vern R. (D Wis., 1943-45); 1948.
Ellis, Clyde T. (D Ark., 1939-43); 1946.
Ford, Aaron L. (D Miss., 1935-43); 1951.
Grant, Robert A. (R Ind., 1939-49); 1949.
Harless, Richard F. (D Ariz., 1943-49); 1951.
Harris, Winder R. (D Va., 1941-44); 1947.
Harter, Dow W. (D Ohio, 1933-43); 1947.

Registration Totals

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 requires the registration of all persons attempting to influence federal legislation. The year-by-year picture of total registrations since the law became effective:

Year	Registrations
1946*	222
1947	731
1948	447
1949	599
1950	430
1951	342
1952	204
1953	296
1954	413
1955	383
1956**	149
TOTAL	4,216

* Last four months only.

** From Jan. 1 through March 8.

Hartley, Fred A., Jr. (R N.J., 1929-49); 1949.
Hogg, Robert L. (R W.Va., 1930-33); 1949.
Hunter, John F. (D Ohio, 1937-43); 1949.
Kruse, Edward H., Jr. (D Ind. 1949-51); 1951.
Landis, Gerald W. (R Ind., 1939-49); 1949.
Lanham, Fritz G. (D Texas, 1919-47); 1947.
Lantaff, William C. (D Fla., 1951-55); 1955.

Lea, Clarence F. (D Calif., 1917-49); 1949.
MacKinnon, George E. (R Minn., 1947-49); 1951.
Manasco, Carter (D Ala., 1941-49); 1949.
Mathews, Frank A., Jr. (R N.J., 1945-49); 1954.
Mosier, Harold G. (D Ohio, 1937-39); 1947.

O'Connor, John J., (D N.Y., 1923-39); 1947.
O'Toole, Donald L. (D N.Y., 1937-53); 1955.
Peterson, J. Hardin (D Fla., 1933-51); 1951.
Ploeser, Walter C. (R Mo., 1941-49); 1950.
Ramspeck, Robert (D Ga., 1929-45); 1947.
Reeves, Albert L., Jr. (R Mo., 1947-49); 1949.

Russell, Richard M. (D Mass., 1935-37); 1947.
Ryan, Elmer J. (D Minn., 1935-41); 1947.
Scott, Byron N. (D Calif., 1935-39); 1950.
Shouse, Jouett (D Kan., 1915-1919); 1947.
Sittler, Edward L., Jr. (R Pa., 1951-53); 1953.

Sundstrom, Frank L. (R N.J., 1943-49); 1955.
Tarver, Malcom C. (D Ga., 1927-47); 1947.
Updike, Ralph E. (R Ind., 1925-29); 1948.
Voorhis, H. Jerry (D Calif., 1937-47); 1947.

Sens. O'Mahoney and Ervin have returned to Congress; Danaher currently is a federal judge; McFarland is governor of Arizona.

1956 TAX CUT PROSPECTS APPEAR SLIM

As Congress prepared to recess March 29 for a 10-day Easter holiday, prospects for a tax cut in 1956 seemed slim. Administration and Congressional sources agreed it would be May or June before individual and corporate tax returns showed whether the Treasury's January revenue estimates were understated or overstated. Although current economic indicators pointed to the likelihood of increased revenues, other signs suggested a concurrent rise in federal expenditures.

Budget Estimates

The Budget for fiscal 1957 estimated the following balance between income and outgo in the current and next fiscal years, in millions:

	Fiscal 1956	Fiscal 1957
Budget receipts	\$64,500	\$66,300
Budget expenditures	64,270	65,865
Budget surplus	\$ 230	\$ 435

Estimates of receipts were based on the following estimates of personal income and corporate profits before taxes, in billions:

	Fiscal 1956		Fiscal 1957	
	Tax Base	Revenue	Tax Base	Revenue
Personal income	\$302.5	\$33.6	\$312.5	\$35.1
Corporate profits	43.0	20.3	43.0	20.3
Excise taxes		9.9		9.9

The Economic Report of the President, issued in January, estimated personal income during the fourth quarter of 1955 at the annual rate of \$312.2 billion, and corporate profits for the same period at the rate of \$44.5 billion. These figures led many observers to conclude that the Treasury's estimates were understated. However, Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey has denied this, and has disclaimed any intention to propose a tax cut in May or June.

Tax Extension Measure

The House March 13 passed without debate a bill extending existing corporate income and certain excise tax rates for another year. Scheduled to lapse on April 1, 1956, the rates were extended at Administration request to prevent loss of some \$3 billion in revenue. In 1955, the House added a \$20 individual income tax credit to a similar extension bill, but the credit was deleted in the Senate. No attempt was made in the House to add such a credit to the 1956 extension bill.

The Senate must complete action on the House-passed bill before the Easter recess. In 1954, Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) offered an amendment to increase the personal exemption from \$600 to \$700. George still hopes

some income tax relief will be possible this year, but he says "I know of no one" in the Senate who will attempt to tie a tax cut to the extension measure.

Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) will press for an amendment designed to grant tax relief to small business. Corporations currently pay a normal tax of 30 percent on net earnings plus a surtax of 22 percent on net earnings in excess of \$25,000. Fulbright's proposal would make the normal tax rate 22 percent and the surtax rate 31 percent. He estimates this change would add \$20 million in revenue. Its effect would be to cut by a small amount the tax of corporations earning less than \$225,000 a year, and to increase slightly the tax paid by larger companies. For example, the company earning \$25,000 currently pays \$7,500 in income taxes, would pay \$5,500 under Fulbright's plan.

Alternative Tax-Cut Plans

To show the revenue impact of various tax-cut proposals, the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation prepared a study of 22 "Alternative Plans for Reducing the Individual Income Tax Burden." In addition to showing the total revenue loss each plan would entail (ranging from \$18 million to \$8.3 billion), the study also showed the proportion of tax savings that would go to 31.8 million taxpayers with incomes under \$5,000, and 15.4 million taxpayers with incomes over \$5,000. Major plans are summarized as follows:

- Col. 1 -- Millions of taxpayers relieved of all tax.
- Col. 2 -- Millions saved by under-\$5,000 group.
- Col. 3 -- Millions saved by over-\$5,000 group.
- Col. 4 -- Total revenue loss of tax-cut plan.

	1	2	3	4
Up personal exemption from \$600 to \$700	5.6	\$1,247	\$1,227	\$2,474
Up exemption to \$650 and cut tax by 5%	3.0	1,048	1,712	2,760
Give \$20 tax credit for each exemption	5.6	1,238	989	2,227
Give couples \$20 credit and \$10 per dependent	2.4	830	232	1,062
Give each taxpayer \$20 credit as alternative to split-income benefits	3.1	934	179	1,113
Cut all tax rates by two percentage points	*	844	1,702	2,546
Adopt 1949 tax rates	*	1,418	3,070	4,488
Cut tax (not rates) 10%	*	848	2,139	2,987
Cut tax 10% on first \$2,000 of taxable income, 5% on rest	*	823	1,526	2,349
Up 10% optional standard deduction to 15%	3.0	740	800	1,540
Provide \$500 minimum standard deduction	5.8	1,080	---	1,080

* Not available.

Foreign Aid Message

PRESIDENT REQUESTS \$4.9 BILLION FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

President Eisenhower, in a special foreign aid message March 19, asked Congress to appropriate \$4,859,975,000 for the Mutual Security Program in fiscal 1957, as compared with \$3,285,800,000 appropriated for fiscal 1956. (For background, Weekly Report, p. 143)

The President said: "Today this great nation, at the peak of its peacetime military and economic strength, must not hesitate or retreat in this vital undertaking. Nor can we subordinate this program to local concerns or collateral issues...."

The President requested long-term authority to commit funds, proposed other changes in the aid program. Among his proposed changes, he asked:

Authority to make commitments of as much as \$100 million a year in economic aid for periods up to 10 years.

A special \$100 million fund for the Middle East and Africa similar to the Asian Development Fund established in 1955.

Funds of \$530 million to begin a program of sharing advanced weapons -- including missiles and radar warning systems -- with U.S. allies.

Funds of \$5,950,000 to help other nations build atomic reactors for research purposes.

Greater flexibility in authority to spend funds when the President determined it was important to U.S. security.

Program Mainly Unchanged

The Mutual Security Program would continue almost unchanged. Increased appropriations for military assistance would go to replenish the "pipeline" so that deliveries of military aid would not drop off in 1958 and 1959.

Other Presidential requests included:

A second \$100 million for the Special Contingency Fund established in 1955, to be spent with "the maximum degree of flexibility", and "increased" authority to transfer funds from other parts of the program for such uses as the President determined "important to the security of the United States."

A second \$100 million (authorized in 1955, but not appropriated) for the Asian Development Fund.

Appropriations Breakdown

Of the \$4,859,975,000 requested, the President indicated the following breakdown:

Military Assistance (including direct forces support)	\$3,000,000,000
Defense Support (economic aid to countries receiving military assistance)	1,130,700,000
Development Assistance (economic aid to other countries)	170,000,000
Technical Cooperation	157,500,000
Other programs	401,775,000

Military aid would continue to go to North Atlantic Treaty countries, but no economic aid to NATO nations except Greece and Turkey. Economic aid would continue

for Berlin, military and economic aid for Spain and Yugoslavia.

Economic and military aid would go to Asia and the Middle East, where, the President said, "serious risk of aggression still exists." Military aid to those areas would total approximately \$1,640,000,000. Technical assistance and military aid would be continued to Latin America.

Long-Range Commitments

The President, requesting long-term authority to make foreign aid commitments, said:

"We should be able to assure the nations of the free world that we will continue to participate in particular non-military projects and enterprises which will take a number of years to complete. Such assurance from us will help these nations to mobilize their own funds...to enlist public and private loans and investment, and to plan ahead intelligently...."

"I request authority of the Congress to make commitments up to 10 years in length to assist less developed countries in long-term projects important to their development. Funds to fulfill such commitments would come from appropriations for non-military mutual security and would not exceed an aggregate of \$100 million in any year.

"The Middle East and Africa are areas in which it is especially important to build new strength friendly to us. There is need for an adequate fund which can be used to assist in meeting special economic problems that may arise in those regions.... I therefore recommend creation of a special fund of \$100 million to be available for use in any part of the Middle East or Africa for non-military mutual security programs...."

NATO Weapons

The President recommended "about \$530 million be made available to enable the Department of Defense to begin a program of aiding our allies in developing an even more effective defense based on an improved and better coordinated early warning and communications system and utilizing advanced weapons systems, including missiles, now being procured for our troops...."

"Of this amount, he said \$195 million would be spent in fiscal 1957 for the NATO countries. "The eventual distribution of the balance," he said, would be made "on the basis of later judgment as to their most effective employment world-wide."

The Administration's draft bill, sent to Congress March 20, contained a section to authorize aid for construction of atomic reactors for research purposes in foreign countries.

A key part of the President's atoms-for-peace program, the plan to help friendly countries build small reactors, was authorized in 1955 but no money was requested or appropriated to get the program under way. (1955 Almanac, p. 462)

Under the President's latest proposal, \$5,950,000 would be authorized to launch the program.

The Complete Text . . .

PRESIDENT SAYS 'SERIOUS RISK OF AGGRESSION' EXISTS

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

For almost a decade the United States has moved, year by year, with growing success, to help fortify the economies and military strength of nations of the free world. Over the years this effort has changed in size and character in keeping with changing world affairs. Today it remains as indispensable to the security of every American citizen and to the building of an enduring peace as on the day it began nine years ago.

Today this great nation, at the peak of its peacetime military and economic strength, must not hesitate or retreat in this vital undertaking. Nor can we subordinate this program to local concerns or collateral issues, on the unsound premise that steady progress through this program for nine years makes it no longer necessary.

We cannot now falter in our quest for peace.

The need for a mutual security program is urgent because there are still nations that are eager to strive with us for peace and freedom but, without our help, lack the means of doing so.

The need is urgent because there are still forces hostile to freedom that compel the free world to maintain adequate and coordinated military power to deter aggression.

The need is urgent because there are still peoples who aspire to sustain their freedom but confront economic obstacles that are beyond their capabilities of surmounting alone.

These facts are as fundamental to our own security and well-being as the maintenance of our own armed forces.

Our goal is clear -- an enduring peace with justice. To achieve it will continue to require effort, skill, patience and sacrifice. Toward it we must and will strive constantly by every means available to us.

SECURE FREEDOM

We must continue to work with other countries to insure that each free nation remains free, secure from external aggression and subversion, and able to develop a society marked by human welfare, individual liberty and a rising standard of living. We must continue to maintain our economic and military strength at home. We must continue to stimulate expansion of trade and investment in the free world. We must continue helping to build the productive capacities of free nations through public loans and guarantees of private investment. We must continue to provide technical knowledge and essential materials to speed the advance of other nations in peaceful uses of the atom. We must continue our cultural and educational exchanges to expand mutual knowledge and understanding. We must continue and intensify our information programs so that the peoples of the world may know our peaceful purposes and our love of human liberty. And through our mutual security programs we must continue helping to create in the free world conditions in which freedom can survive and develop, and free nations can maintain the defensive strength necessary to deter aggression.

Peace with justice remains the sole objective of our mutual security programs. We have no other interest to advance. We have no desire or intent to subjugate or subvert other peoples -- no purpose to change their chosen political, economic or cultural patterns -- no wish to make any of them our satellites. We seek only to further the cause of freedom and independence and to develop the military strength necessary to protect and defend it, in the interest of peace.

To help a free country to maintain forces necessary for the protection of its freedom and independence but beyond those which it can alone support may mean foregoing some domestic expenditure. To help a less developed nation in its initial steps toward an economy that can sustain freedom and independence and provide opportunity for higher living standards may mean postponement of desirable projects here in this country. We must continue willing

to make these sacrifices, for the benefits we gain in the interests of peace are well worth the price. The mutual security program is a demand of the highest priority upon our resources.

Because our people and the peoples of other nations in the free world have been willing to make the necessary sacrifices, the past mutual security programs have achieved a real measure of success. By combined effort the free world has advanced toward stability and toward economic strength. It has achieved the power and the will to resist aggression. Collective security arrangements have brought into existence free world defense forces and facilities far greater than those which we, by our unaided efforts, could have raised and maintained from our own resources without a crushing burden of taxation on our people. In their economic aspects, our programs have made significant advances toward the solution of many problems of the free world. Without this assistance many other nations, beyond doubt, if existing at all, would exist today only in the grip of chaos. Moreover, we ourselves are more secure, more prosperous, better fitted to go forward in the common enterprise of freedom than ever before.

SOVIET POLICY CHANGE

Significant testimony to the success of our mutual security programs appears in the new turns and developments of Soviet policy. Aggression through force appears to have been put aside, at least temporarily, and the Communists are now making trade approaches to many nations of the free world.

The Soviet maneuver, which is still developing, includes offers of bilateral trade arrangements which may involve provision of arms and capital goods as well as technical assistance. Had we any reason to believe that the Soviet leaders had abandoned their sinister objectives, and now shared our own high purpose of helping other nations to develop freedom and independence, we would welcome the new Soviet program, for it appears to have aspects of normal trade expansion and business competition. Its danger for us and for other free nations, however, lies in the traditional Soviet objectives and in the entanglements to which acceptance of their offers may lead.

Even while we welcome respite from the Soviet policy of threat and violence, we must take careful stock of what still remains of it. The vast Soviet military establishment has not been scrapped. On the contrary, the Soviets and their Communist allies are increasing the strength and effectiveness of their armed forces and are providing them with equipment of the most modern design. The threat implicit in this huge aggregation of military power still casts an ominous shadow over the world. There is nothing here to warrant a slackening of our efforts to strengthen the common defense of the free world.

In its new departures in foreign policy, we see that the Soviet Union continues in its familiar pattern of ceaseless probing for opportunities to exploit political and economic weaknesses. We cannot view otherwise the arms traffic in areas where tensions are high and the peace is in danger. We cannot view otherwise the extension of credits hand in hand with exploitation of ancient animosities and new hatreds in a world already overburdened with them.

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVE REMAINS

We must therefore assume that Soviet expansionism has merely taken on a somewhat different guise and that its fundamental objective is still to disrupt and in the end to dominate the free nations. With Soviet leaders openly proclaiming their world aim, it would be folly for us and our friends to relax our collective efforts toward stability and security.

Needless to say, we do not intend to permit specific Soviet moves to control our activities. Our Mutual Security Program, conceived in the common interests of the free nations, must go ahead affirmatively along tested lines to meet the common need. Where changes now give promise of making the program more responsive to the need and more effective, I am recommending changes.

The authorizations and appropriations I am recommending for fiscal year 1957 are designed to carry forward the program toward the goal we seek.

I recommend that the Congress authorize appropriations of \$4,672,475,000 in accordance with the schedule attached. In a separate letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, I am requesting the appropriation of \$4,859,975,000 for the same fiscal year to cover these recommended authorizations together with authorizations granted but not fully used in prior years. Certain aspects of this program require special attention.

Continuity and Flexibility

We should be able to assure the nations of the free world that we will continue to participate in particular non-military projects and enterprises which will take a number of years to complete. Such assurance from us will help these nations to mobilize their own funds for projects which will contribute to an important degree to their economic strength, to enlist public and private loans and investment and to plan ahead intelligently. It will be difficult for these nations to organize such projects unless Mutual Security Program support can be relied on for more than a single year.

I request authority of the Congress to make commitments up to 10 years in length to assist less developed countries in long term projects important to their development. Funds to fulfill such commitments would come from appropriations for non-military mutual security, and would not exceed an aggregate of \$100 million in any year.

The Mutual Security Program, in a world in which events move with great rapidity, requires that flexible authority exist for the use of funds made available by the Congress. Section 401 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, provides such flexibility with respect to the funds appropriated, or transferred, for use pursuant to that section. It provides a valuable means of meeting numerous unforeseeable requirements for assistance without the necessity for postponing or reducing other urgently needed programs.

A year ago the Congress appropriated a Special Presidential Fund of \$100 million to be used under Section 401. For fiscal year 1957, I request the authorization of an appropriation of a further \$100 million for this Special Fund. I also ask that the authority of the President to transfer other mutual security funds for use under the provisions of Section 401 be increased. With respect to at least \$100 million in this Special Fund, I urge that the maximum degree of flexibility be authorized for its expenditure whenever the President determines that the use of sums in this manner is important to the security of the United States.

The Middle East and Africa are areas in which it is especially important to build new strength friendly to us. There is need for an adequate fund which can be used to assist in meeting special economic problems that may arise in those regions. The United States must be in a position to act promptly to help the governments in this area in their efforts to find solutions for economic and social problems. I therefore recommend creation of a special fund of \$100 million to be available for use in any part of the Middle East or Africa for non-military Mutual Security programs which will advance the cause of free world security and economic strength.

In 1955, the President's Fund for Asian Economic Development was established. The sum of \$100 million was then appropriated for it and authorization was given for the appropriation of a further \$100 million. It is now desirable that the whole of the funds authorized be made available, and I shall request the appropriation of the remaining \$100 million.

Advanced Weapons System

I recommend that about \$530 million be made available to enable the Department of Defense to begin a program of aiding our allies in developing an even more effective defense based on an improved and better coordinated early warning and communications system and utilizing advanced weapons systems, including missiles, now being procured for our troops.

These advanced weapons, which are purely defensive in character, pose no threat to any nation which does not initiate aggression. They are designed to give warning of, and repel, such

aggression -- and by their potential effectiveness to deter it.

The sum of \$195 million has been included initially for NATO countries in the fiscal year 1957 program. The eventual distribution of the balance of the advanced weapons included in the 1957 program will be made on the basis of later judgment as to their most effective employment world-wide.

Our defense methods cannot be static in view of the constant growth of the military potential of the Communists. We and our allies must keep our defenses adequate to meet new methods of attack. Because of the rapidity of scientific advances, it is likely that the content of this advanced weapons program will be modified from time to time.

Europe

The program for the NATO countries of Europe (excluding Greece and Turkey) is primarily one of military assistance. This includes the advanced weapons I have mentioned. Although our allies have made great progress in building up their defense forces, military grant assistance is still necessary in most countries to assist them in maintaining equipment and replacing materiel lost by attrition. No economic assistance is proposed for any European country in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. A small amount of technical exchange assistance is proposed.

Continued economic support is required for Berlin, and military and economic support for Spain and Yugoslavia.

Middle East, Africa and Asia

In Asia and the Middle East, serious risk of aggression still exists. The program recommends aggregate military assistance of approximately \$1,640 million for countries in these regions which must maintain substantial forces in the field to resist possible attacks. The military assistance which we propose will support the objectives of various mutual defense pacts, including SEATO, to which the United States is a party.

In these areas, the problems of building security are economic as well as military. Many of the nations in the area do not now have the resources required for a minimum rate of economic growth. They are striving to create the standards of living under which their economies can develop. This is a long-term process, in which their own efforts will play the major part, but in which our help can be crucial.

The program, accordingly, proposes economic help to those of our allies whose own resources cannot support their essential defense effort. This help is designed, as in former years, in part to assist projects of a non-military character which further defense activities, in part to help build internal resources and economic stability, and in part to contribute to the recipient's programs of economic development.

Provision is also made for economic assistance to nations in the Middle East, Africa and Asia which receive no military assistance, where such economic assistance will contribute to their economic strength and thus to their ability to retain their independence. This program is of the utmost importance to the security of the free world.

The program for fiscal year 1957 also provides for continuing our technical cooperation and assistance in less developed countries.

Latin America

We propose to strengthen further the friendly relationships which exist with our sister republics to the south. I recommend that we continue to encourage by technical assistance the programs, initiated by Latin American nations, to make better use of their own resources. We should also continue our participation in the technical assistance activities of the Organization of American States.

In special circumstances, when loans from the Export-Import Bank and the World Bank are not available to countries facing critical situations, the Mutual Security Program has assisted in meeting temporary economic problems, as in the case of two countries where it is proposed that such assistance be continued in the next fiscal year.

Military assistance in Latin America should be continued where needed in order to provide standardized equipment, maintenance of equipment already furnished and training in the use of such equipment.

United Nations and Other Special Programs

The United States should continue its support of the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency which provides relief and rehabilitation of the Arab Refugees from Palestine.

Provision is also made for continuing our support of the program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the work of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Authorizations for continuing our own government's program for care and resettlement of escapees from Communism, and our program of paying the ocean freight costs of shipment both of relief supplies donated to our voluntary relief agencies and of surplus agricultural commodities, are also recommended.

Size of the Program

The request for military assistance authorization in fiscal year 1957 is substantially larger than the requests and appropriations for this purpose for the past two years. The lower level of appropriations for fiscal years 1955 and 1956 will, by the end of the current fiscal year, have brought about reduction in unexpended balances over the two-year period by approximately \$2.5 to \$3 billion. Now, however, in order to maintain the flow of military assistance in 1958 and 1959 an increase in the appropriation for fiscal year 1957 is required.

A substantial period of "lead" time is required to translate appropriated funds into actual payment for, and deliveries of, nearly all items of military equipment. This year, for the first time, more than \$500 million are included in the military assistance program for advanced weapons. These weapons, because of their complexity, have even longer lead times.

On the economic side of the program, appropriations for the last two years have been approximately at the same rate as expenditures. The amounts requested this year for economic assistance are larger principally because of the new fund proposed for the Middle East and Africa and because of heavier emphasis on programs in Asia.

Other Aspects of the Program

The Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1957 proposes continued procurement within the United States of surplus agricultural commodities for use abroad. In addition, large amounts of such commodities are moving abroad under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for the mutual benefit of this and other countries. This latter effort has been considered in the development of the 1957 Mutual Security Program requirements, and every effort is being made to coordinate the two programs.

In the request for appropriations to carry out the fiscal year 1957 program, I am urging that Congress permit greater flexibility in the obligation of appropriations, in order that there may be more thorough planning of expenditures and more time allowed for necessary negotiation of contracts with suppliers and of arrangements with other nations.

Conclusion

The Mutual Security Program is vitally important to our people. Its cost is not disproportionate to our nation's resources and to our national income. That cost is a low price to pay for the security and vastly greater chances for world peace which the program provides.

The Mutual Security Program is an indispensable part of our national effort to meet affirmatively the challenge of all the forces which threaten the independence of the free world and to overcome the conditions which make peace insecure and progress difficult.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 19, 1956.

Fiscal 1957 Mutual Security Program

Authorization and Appropriation Request ^{a/}

Title and Section	Fiscal 1957 Authorization Request	Fiscal 1957 Appropriation Request
TITLE I - MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE:		
Chapter 1 - Military Assistance		
Sec. 103(a)(3) - General Authorization	\$2,925,000,000	\$2,925,000,000
Sec. 104 - Infrastructure	(75,000,000) ^{b/}	75,000,000 ^{b/}
Total - Chapter 1	\$2,925,000,000	\$3,000,000,000 ^{c/}
Chapter 3 - Defense Support		
Sec. 131(c):		
(1) Europe	78,700,000	78,700,000
(2) Near East and Africa	170,000,000	170,000,000
(3) Asia	882,000,000	882,000,000
	\$1,130,700,000	\$1,130,700,000
Total - Title I	\$4,055,700,000	\$4,130,700,000
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE:		
Sec. 201(c):		
(1) Near East and Africa	63,000,000	63,000,000
(2) Asia	80,000,000	80,000,000
(3) Latin America	27,000,000	27,000,000
Total - Title II	\$ 170,000,000	\$ 170,000,000
TITLE III - TECHNICAL COOPERATION:		
Sec. 304(b) - General Authorization	140,500,000	140,500,000
Sec. 306 - Multilateral Technical Cooperation:		
(a) United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance	15,500,000	15,500,000
(b) Organization of American States	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total - Title III	\$ 157,500,000	\$ 157,500,000
TITLE IV - OTHER PROGRAMS:		
Sec. 401(b) - Special Presidential Fund	100,000,000	100,000,000
Sec. 403(b) - Special Assistance in Joint Control Areas	12,200,000	12,200,000
Sec. 405 - Migrants, Refugees and Escapees:		
(a) Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	(12,500,000) ^{d/}	12,500,000
(c) United Nations Refugee Fund	2,300,000	2,300,000
(d) Escapee Program	7,000,000	7,000,000
Sec. 406(b) - Children's Welfare	10,000,000	10,000,000
Sec. 407(b) - Palestine Refugees in the Near East	(45,300,000) ^{e/}	(45,300,000) ^{e/}
Sec. 408 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization		
Sec. 409 - Ocean Freight Charges:		
(c) Voluntary Relief Shipments	1,400,000	1,400,000
(d) Surplus Agricultural Commodities	14,000,000	14,000,000
Sec. 410 - Control Act Expenses	1,175,000	1,175,000
Sec. 411(b) - Administrative and Other Expenses (Other than Chapter 1 of Title I, and Sec. 124)	35,250,000	35,250,000
Sec. 418(b) - President's Fund for Asian Economic Development	(100,000,000)	100,000,000
Sec. 420 - Special Authorization for the Middle East & Africa	100,000,000	100,000,000
Sec. 10 - Foreign Reactor Projects	5,950,000	5,950,000
Total - Title IV	\$ 259,275,000	\$ 401,775,000
GRAND TOTAL - ALL TITLES	\$4,672,475,000	\$4,859,975,000

^{a/} Title and section references are, with one exception, to the Mutual Security Act of 1954 as it would be cumulatively amended by the proposed Mutual Security Act of 1956. The exception is the section reference for "Foreign Reactor Projects," which is to the proposed Mutual Security Act of 1956.

^{b/} 1957 authorization not being requested as Sec. 104 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 authorized the appropriation of \$321 million in installments prior to June 30, 1958. In FY 1955 \$100 million was appropriated. An additional \$122 million was appropriated in FY 1956 leaving an unappropriated authorization of \$99 million. The 1957 appropriation request will leave an unappropriated authorization balance of \$24 million.

^{c/} For FY 1957 Direct Forces Support has been consolidated with "Military Assistance".

^{d/} Continuing authorization provided under Sec. 405(a) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954.

^{e/} Estimated unobligated balance of FY 1956 funds for which carry-over authority is requested.

MINNESOTA RESULTS

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) swept the Minnesota Democratic Presidential primary March 20, dealing a serious blow to the campaign of Adlai E. Stevenson. Kefauver won 12 Democratic convention votes by scoring a plurality in the state and picked up at least 12 more votes by carrying seven of nine Congressional districts. Early returns gave Stevenson two convention votes from one Congressional district. One other district was in doubt and awaited official counting of votes. (Weekly Report, p. 318)

President Eisenhower carried the Republican vote, winning the state's 28 Republican convention votes. In 3,612 of 3,868 precincts Mr. Eisenhower had 192,482 votes; Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) 3,446.

The Democratic vote breakdown:

In 3,612 of 3,868 precincts: Kefauver 236,999 or 56 percent; Stevenson 179,862 or 44 percent; Kefauver wins 12 at-large delegate votes.

Comparison: In 1952, Republicans received 294,895 primary votes or 69 percent; Democrats 131,603 or 31 percent of the total primary vote. In 1956, with 256 precincts still to be counted, Republicans received 195,928 votes or 33 percent; Democrats 416,861 votes or 67 percent. In 1952 Democrats had no contest. In effect, Republicans had no contest in 1956.

Stevenson said the defeat did not change his plans and he would continue to campaign. Kefauver said the vote was the result of efforts to "freeze" him out of this primary and a revolt against the Eisenhower-Benson farm program.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said Republicans who crossed party lines to vote for Kefauver in the primary caused Stevenson's defeat. He also said these voters did so because of "utter disgust with the Republican farm program."

Republican National Committeeman George Etzell said "no argument can be made that Republicans crossed over in substantial numbers." Rather, he said, the vote was a "repudiation of the leadership of Sen. Humphrey and Gov. Orville Freeman."

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said the results indicated many Democrats "want a new face in 1956." He said the outcome was a "very significant victory for Kefauver and a severe blow" for Stevenson.

THIRD PARTY DEVELOPMENTS

The possibility of a third political party developing in the 1956 Presidential campaign because of the dispute over civil rights was acknowledged by political leaders. (Weekly Report, p. 229)

However, some of them discounted the seriousness of the possibility. Former Mississippi Gov. Fielding Wright, who took part in the 1948 Dixiecrat movement in the Democratic party, March 14 said the South would not enter a third party candidate.

He said he believed in a two-party system but "we don't have two parties today because the philosophy of the Republicans and Democrats is essentially the same."

Official N.H. Returns

Deputy Secretary of State Harry E. Jackson March 17 announced official returns of the March 13 New Hampshire Presidential preference primary (297 polling places):

Preference poll: President -- Eisenhower (R) 56, 464; Kefauver (D) 21, 707; Stevenson (D) write-in, 3,806.

Vice President: Richard M. Nixon (R) write-in, 22,936. (Weekly Report, p. 318)

Wright said the South would vote Democratic unless Gov. Averell Harriman of New York was the party's Presidential nominee.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D Texas) March 13 said he didn't look for any third party in the campaign. (Weekly Report, p. 318)

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) March 15 said there was "a distinct possibility" a new political party would result from the dispute over civil rights. Powell said "many Negroes will desert" the Democratic Party unless it returned to what he called the stronger civil rights policies of former President Harry S. Truman.

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), Chairman of the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee, March 16 said there would be a big upswing in the northern Negro vote for Republicans in 1956. He said at election time the vote would be evenly split between the two parties and this would benefit the GOP specifically in Philadelphia and St. Louis. Simpson said he didn't think there was room in the country for a third political party.

State Roundup

INDIANA -- T.R. (Tommy) Johnston March 8 announced for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Johnston of West Lafayette took a leave of absence from his public relations duties at Purdue University to seek the nomination.

NEW MEXICO -- Gov. John F. Simms, Ingram B. Pickett and Robert F. Stephens March 6 filed for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

NEW YORK -- District Attorney Harry C. Brenner of Suffolk County resigned. Gov. Averell Harriman (D) announced the resignation of Republican Brenner. The state had been probing alleged official irregularities.

OREGON -- The executive board of the Oregon College League of Young Republicans March 19 endorsed Philip Hitchcock for the Republican Senatorial nomination over Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay. (Weekly Report, p. 318)

TEXAS -- W. Lee O'Daniel, Dallas, March 19 announced for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. O'Daniel was twice elected governor (1938 and 1940) and was a Senator (1941-49).

Political Briefs

BARKLEY LEADS CAMPAIGN

Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) March 12 was named Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. The selection was made by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D Texas). In addition, Johnson named Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) as Vice Chairman and these Senators as Members of the Committee: Stuart Symington (Mo.); Henry M. Jackson (Wash.); John J. Sparkman (Ala.); Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.) and Pat McNamara (Mich.). Johnson said two additional Senators would be named later.

SCHOEPEL LEADS GOP

Sen. Andrew F. Schoepel (Kan.) Feb. 29 was elected Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. He succeeded Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.) who resigned to become a Member of the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices. (Weekly Report, p. 244). Rep. Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho) was elected to the Committee to replace Sen. Edward J. Thye (Minn.), also named to the Select Committee.

CITIZENS SPENDING REPORT

The National Citizens for Eisenhower Committee March 8 reported receipts of \$13,433.50 and expenditures of \$18,763.18 since Jan. 1, 1956. The report was filed with the Clerk of the House.

KENNEDY BACKS STEVENSON

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) March 8 said he would support Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Kennedy said Stevenson was the "best qualified" of the Democratic possibilities. Kennedy supported Stevenson for the nomination in 1952.

GOP NEEDS YOUTH

President Eisenhower March 15 wrote Gov. Joe J. Foss (R S.D.) the Republican party needed young men and women to be active in party affairs and government.

DEMOCRATS TOO PATIENT

Gov. George M. Leader (D Pa.) March 7 said in a Portland, Ind., speech, the Democrats were "too patient" with President Eisenhower during his illness. During that period, he said, "we had six months of regency, of government by drift."

TUMULTY CHANGES

Rep. T. James Tumulty (D N.J.) who campaigned in 1954 as an "Eisenhower Democrat," March 14 said he could not support President Eisenhower for re-election. Tumulty said the President "adopted the Truman-Acheson foreign policy, but isn't carrying it out as well."

Congressional Candidates

(1955 CQ Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity percentages follow current term):

SENATE

- Seeking re-election:
Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), Concordia, 1st term (87,6; 73); March 14.
- Seeking nomination:
Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R N.Y.), New York City, 22nd District Congressman; March 9.
Marshall C. Kurfrees (D N.C.), Winston-Salem mayor; March 16.
Gov. William C. Marland (D W.Va.), Charleston, in election to fill term of late Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D). (Weekly Report, p. 300)
Chapman Revercomb (R W.Va.), Charleston, former Senator (1943-49); March 16.

HOUSE

- Seeking re-election:
Rep. Henry J. Latham (R N.Y.), 4th District, New York, 6th term (63,29;87); March 11.
Rep. Albert H. Bosch (R N.Y.), 5th District, Richmond Hill, 2nd term (56,34;90); March 11.
Rep. Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.), 1st District, St. Louis, 5th term (71,29;100); March 14.
Rep. James G. Donovan (D-R-Lib.) 18th District, New York, 3rd term (59,32;71); March 17.
Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.), 37th District, Bath, 11th term (71,15;74); March 19.
- Seeking nomination:
Ralph C. Smith (R N.M.), AL, Santa Fe; March 7.
Forrest Atchley (R N.M.), AL, Santa Fe; March 7.
Edmund F. Makowski (D Ind.), 1st District, East Chicago, former state senator; March 11.
Joseph W. Perrini (D N.Y.), 4th District, Queens Village; March 11.
John J. Quinn (D N.Y.), 5th District, St. Albans; March 11.
Edward J. Egan (R N.Y.), 26th District, Larchmont mayor; March 12.
Edwin B. Dooley (R N.Y.), 26th District, Mamaroneck mayor; March 12.
Benjamin Nields 3rd (R N.Y.), 26th District, Rye attorney; March 12.
Edwin A. Hall (R N.Y.), 37th District, Johnson City, former Representative (1940-52); March 12.
Bill Mauldin (D N.Y.), 28th District, New York cartoonist; March 15.
William C. Wampler (R Va.), 9th District, Bristol, former Representative (1952-54); March 17.
Casper H. Citron (D N.Y.), 18th District, New York manufacturer; March 17.
- Retiring:
Rep. Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.), 26th District, Westchester, 10th term, District Safe Republican; March 12.
Rep. Charles P. Nelson (R Maine), 2nd District, Waterville, 4th term, District Doubtful Republican; March 15.

TRUMAN OUTLINES PROGRAM

Former President Harry S. Truman March 17 recommended a three-point program to bolster the battle against Communism. First, the American people should be "told the truth" about world conditions. Second, "maintain our defensive strength." Third, "strengthen our foreign aid programs to meet the new Soviet economic offense."

Committee Roundup

In This Section..... (March 16-22)

- Administration Asks for Long-Term Foreign Aid
- House Reports Out Bill to Raise Highway Funds
- Opponents of Postage Hikes Take Witness Stand
- House Committee Splits Over TVA Financing
- Senate Report Criticizes ICC Trucking Policies

CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Claims Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 21 -- Ordered reported to the full Committee two bills (HR 627, HR 259) dealing with anti-lynching and civil rights. (Weekly Report, p. 275)

HR 259 would make it illegal for two or more persons to commit or attempt to commit violence upon any person because of his race, color, religion or national origin. Punishment would be a fine of \$1,000 and one year in prison if there was no death or maiming. It would be up to a \$10,000 fine and 20 years in prison if there were death or maiming.

HR 627 would establish a commission on civil rights in the Justice Department and a joint Congressional committee on civil rights. It also would provide an additional assistant attorney general to head a civil rights division in the Justice Department.

FOREIGN AID

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 10082) to extend the Mutual Security Program through fiscal 1957. (Weekly Report, p. 329)

TESTIMONY -- March 20 -- Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr. said: "The Mutual Security Program is a fundamental and essential aspect of the conduct of our foreign policy.... The purpose of the proposed program is to carry on at approximately the same rate of expenditure as last year and the year before. In view of the increased threat of Communist economic penetration in the free world, we cannot afford to reduce our efforts at this time."

John B. Hollister, International Cooperation Administrator, said the proposed program was "a balanced effort to meet the Communist challenge for world domination.... (There is a) special need for the capacity for flexible action on the economic front in the Middle East and Africa.... Authority (to make long-range commitments) may prove to be a very powerful and useful mutual security instrument in the difficult years...ahead.... I know and understand the Congressional reluctance to permit long-term arrangements.... (The opportunity for annual review) will not be completely lost under the proposal, for annual appropriations must be made."

March 21 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Gordon Gray said: "The recent changes in Communist tactics and the current Soviet emphasis on economic infiltration provide no basis for relaxing collective security efforts."

HIGHWAY FINANCING BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- March 19 reported unanimously an amended bill (HR 9075 -- H Rept 1899) to raise revenue for a national highway program. (Weekly Report, p. 197)

The report said tax receipts from July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1972, netted by HR 9075's enactment would total \$38.5 billion. The bill to build the national highway system (HR 8836) envisions federal expenditures totalling \$37.3 billion.

New revenue sources provided in HR 9075:

Raising the gas and diesel fuel tax from two to three cents.

Increasing tire taxes from five to eight cents a pound and imposing a new three-cents-a-pound tax on retread material.

Raising the manufacturers' tax on trucks, buses and truck trailers from eight to 10 percent.

Imposing a new annual tax of \$1.50 per 1,000 pounds for trucks and buses weighing more than 26,000 pounds if used on highways. Transit vehicles would be excluded.

Taxing the stock of highway vehicles, fuel and tires in the hands of dealers.

The Committee added two new sections: one to set up a trust fund for highway revenues and the other to require the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress by March 1, 1959, on who gets the most benefit out of federal-aid highways. The study would serve as a guide for future highway tax policies, the Committee said.

OTC MEMBERSHIP

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 5550) to authorize United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. (Weekly Report, p. 304)

PRO

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- George L. Bell, president of the Committee for a National Trade Policy: "The Committee favors a U.S. trade policy based on the broad national interest, rather than on particular and special interests of individual groups, areas, or industries...." Defeat of HR 5550 would "be interpreted by the rest of the free world as a definite swing away from the policy of cooperation...toward...less cooperation, less stability and less concern for the welfare of our allies."

Sidney A. Swensrud, Gulf Oil Corp. board chairman: "...GATT has served our country well. The evidence... is in the trade figures themselves.... An increasing number of businessmen...are coming to understand that foreign trade must be a two-way proposition -- that we cannot export without importing. However, in other countries...manufacturers...do not usually welcome competition from abroad.... The essential thing...is to work out trading arrangements which will give the greatest over-all advantage to each nation."

CON

March 16 -- Prof. Olin Glenn Saxon of Yale University: HR 5550, if enacted into law, would have "grave consequences to many domestic industries and...agriculture.... The over-all public interest, and even our national security, demands its defeat..... Congressional approval of HR 5550 will constitute a doubtful double delegation of Congressional authority to regulate international trade. The line of delegation will run from Congress to the President...and then to OTC, over which Congress...will lose control as soon as OTC is organized.... Once OTC is organized, it can amend its charter -- without consent of the U.S. -- to incorporate the supra-national provisions of Chapters V and VI of the International Trade Organization.... The only recourse left to the U.S. would be withdrawal from OTC (which) could subject the U.S. to damaging retaliatory actions."

W.H. Holderness of the Southern States Industrial Council, Inc.: "The legal implications of HR 5550 are staggering.... U.S. participation (in GATT and OTC) would constitute an unprecedented delegation of administrative, judicial and legislative powers...to an organization controlled by foreign governments. This...strikes at the very roots of the Constitution."

MERGERS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 15 favorably reported an amended bill (HR 9424 -- H Rept 1889) to amend the Clayton Act to require 90 days notice of intent to merge corporations with a total worth of more than \$10 million. The bill also would permit the Federal Trade Commission to seek injunctions against mergers. Two Committee amendments: a civil penalty ranging from \$5,000 to \$50,000 for willful failure to comply with the regulations and stipulation that a sale or purchase in ordinary course of business was not subject to advance notification. (Weekly Report, p. 167, 219; 1955 Almanac, p. 468)

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- March 20 ordered reported a bill (HR 9852) extending for two years (to June 30, 1958) the Defense Production Act (PL 295 - 84th Congress). The Committee extended the Act's restrictions on WOC personnel to include executive "reservists," civilians who might be called in as administrative aides during emergency mobilization. (Weekly Report, p. 215; 1955 Almanac, p. 472)

TELEVISION INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On television. (Weekly Report, p. 308)

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- H. Leslie Hoffman of the Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Assn. endorsed a proposal to "encourage UHF broadcasting by removing the 10 percent manufacturers' excise tax from all-channel sets and thereby put (them) on a par price-wise with VHF." The cost of all-channel sets is greater than the cost of VHF-only sets, he said, because of "more expensive components and a smaller production volume."

SOCIAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 7225) to liberalize and extend the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Program. (Weekly Report, p. 273)

TESTIMONY -- March 22 -- Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said: "The old age and survivors' insurance (OASI) system is in excellent condition. For all practical purposes, the system is in approximate actuarial balance, it will thus be self-supporting, under present estimates, providing taxes are increased as scheduled and benefits are not increased without a corresponding increase in revenue."

Folsom opposed provisions of HR 7225 to provide social security retirement benefits for women at age 62 and payments to the totally disabled starting at age 50. "The proposal to lower the retirement age for women to 62," he said, "would tend to reduce job opportunities for many older workers at a time when our objective is to increase employment prospects for those who desire to work and need to work."

Of the disability payments plan he said: "There is a great divergence of opinion on the difficulties of administering a cash disability program, our ability to control the costs and the effects on vocational rehabilitation. On the other hand, we are making significant progress in helping disabled people -- through assistance payments to the needy, the rehabilitation program and the disability freeze. We need more time to develop these programs fully and evaluate their results."

Folsom said that Congress in 1954 made major changes in the scope of coverage and benefits, adding: "I would not initiate at this time in OASI further major innovations or broad departures in principle which would increase taxes substantially and raise serious uncertainties for the future."

HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On housing legislation.

TESTIMONY -- March 20 -- Albert M. Cole, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, said the Administration's 1956 housing bill (S 3302) requested 35,000 public housing starts in fiscal 1957 and 1958 because "frankly, Congress wouldn't give us any more." He said a bill (S 3158) introduced by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) was unrealistic and would be "indirect competition" with private enterprise. Lehman's bill would authorize building of 200,000 public housing units over a three-year period and would provide a \$1.5 billion fund for direct government lending to finance middle income housing.

Lehman said, "In my bill I'm going much further in protecting, stimulating and encouraging private enterprise than you are in your bill."

H.R. Northrup, executive vice president of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Assn., said the public housing program should be ended, but otherwise generally supported the Administration program.

March 21 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Roger W. Fulling supported provisions of the Administration bill which would extend and enlarge the authority to provide housing for servicemen, through the use of mortgage financing.

Owen Kane of the General Accounting Office said GAO thought the Title I home repair and improvement program

should be extended, but not enlarged as it was in S 3302. He said GAO approved the principle of self-insurance against fire hazard on properties acquired by FHA and was gratified to see it had been included in the Administration bill.

Cole said "We are doing all we can" to break down racial segregation in the housing field, but "we haven't solved the problem -- we haven't even come close." He added: "Land is not available to the Negro and other minority groups.... They are restricted in many areas -- this is a fact known to everybody who has to do with housing." He said he saw some signs of progress in breaking down racial barriers in housing.

DEPRESSED AREAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare Labor Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On bills (S 2663, S 2892) to assist depressed areas. (Weekly Report, p. 248)

TESTIMONY -- March 20 -- Under Secretary of Labor Arthur Larson said the Eisenhower Administration hoped Congress would approve S 2892, introduced by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R.N.J.) rather than S 2663, introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.).

Larson said he favored S 2892 because it followed more closely President Eisenhower's philosophy that "such legislation should be directed at helping communities to help themselves."

Mayor Charles P. Taft (R) of Cincinnati, chairman of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, said neither bill would provide assistance for workers who would lose their jobs as a result of import competition.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- In its January, 1956, report, the Department of Labor said at the start of 1955 there were 44 major areas and 100 smaller centers having relatively substantial unemployment. The number of smaller areas on the surplus list subsequently increased, the Department said, to a peak of 113 shortly after the turn of the year. At the start of 1956, however, the Department said, only 19 major areas remained on the surplus listing while the number of smaller surplus areas had been reduced to 64.

POSTAGE RATES

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service. CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 9228) to increase postage rates. (Weekly Report, p. 307)

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- Peyton R. Evans, executive secretary of the Washington (D.C.) Publishers Assn., said Washington newspapers "wish no subsidy" and support the proposed increases. The increases would cost the papers approximately \$36,000 a year, Evans said.

Higher postal rates were also backed by spokesmen for the following newspapers: the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times, the Birmingham (Ala.) News, the Pascagoula (Miss.) Chronical Star, the Flint (Mich.) Journal and the Pontiac (Mich.) Press.

John C. Allen, general traffic manager of Sears Roebuck and Co., said his company favored the increases but "we have been concerned...with a tendency to recover additional revenues and rates primarily from fourth class mail."

March 20 -- Three small business firms' spokesmen said proposed increases would mean hardship to them: L.P. Latham Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; C.D. Stampely, Charlotte, N.C., and Marcus R. Braun, Kansas City, Mo.

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

- Mar 26 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee -- On S 3163 and S 3164 to authorize certification of airlines serving Alaska and Hawaii. Continues March 27.
- 26 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- On allocation of television stations. Continues March 27, 28.
- 28 Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee -- Depressed areas in New Mexico.
- 29 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Freight Car Shortage Subcommittee -- On per diem rate penalties on freight cars. Continues March 30.
- Apr 10 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Marking exports "Made in the United States of America." Commerce Department officials will be first witnesses.
- 14 Foreign Relations, Disarmament Subcommittee -- To start in Boston a series of hearings on disarmament.
- 16 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee -- On S 3108 to encourage construction of new ore ships through federal assistance.
- 19 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee -- S 2584 to exempt farm surplus from cargo preference regulations. Continues April 20.

HOUSE

- Mar 28 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation Subcommittee -- HR 9252 and HR 9253 regarding permanent certification of air carriers operating in Hawaii and Alaska and between U.S. and Alaska.
- 29 Banking and Currency, Government Procurement, Loans and Disposal Subcommittee. In Atlanta on small business firms' problems. Continues in Jacksonville, March 31, and in Miami, April 4-5.
- 30 Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee -- In Birmingham on farm housing problems.
- Apr 11 Judiciary, Presidential Inability Special Subcommittee. Former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Herbert Hoover will testify. Continues April 12.
- 18 Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee. On HR 11 and HR 8395, anti-monopoly bills. Continues April 19, 20.

March 21 -- Nelson McDonald, Columbia, S.C., and Paul C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo., of small business firms said higher rates would hurt them.

March 22 -- George J. Hecht, publisher of Parents' Magazine and four children's magazines, said, "If you increase rates, we're going to print our children's magazines in the red."

Thomas B. Haire, publisher of specialized business publications, said Congress should "consider seriously"

that it was in the "public interest" to maintain rates contributing to the "free and unrestricted flow of information and education."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 19 -- Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) said support for the proposed increases was greater than had been anticipated, that opinion polls indicated the public was not opposed to higher rates.

TVA FINANCING

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 15 reported a bill providing supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1956 (HR 10004 -- H Rept 1897). The Committee disallowed an Administration request for \$3,500,000 to finance construction of a generating addition to the John Sevier Steam Plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority. (Weekly Report, p. 342; 1955 Almanac, p. 227)

The report recommended TVA "follow normal business procedure" and use its power revenues to finance the construction. Five of the six Republicans on the Public Works Subcommittee, in a dissenting statement, said the use of power revenues for construction was expressly prohibited by an appropriations bill proviso added to the Government Corporations Control Act in 1948. Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) did not sign the dissent.

The minority said: "There is still grave doubt in the minds of able lawyers and of Members of the Congress whether there was actually any constitutional authority for the TVA to build steam plants at any time.... Certainly no more money should be voted to the TVA to build steam plants or additional units until the question is resolved...."

"None of the requested additional power...is to be used for national defense, nor for the needs of the federal government; this is an effort to draw industries into the TVA area, at the expense of the taxpayers of the other states where local, state, and federal taxes are paid on power revenues."

The majority said that "the minority is simply opposed to the people of the TVA region having power to meet increasing needs.... It is unthinkable that the Congress would deliberately schedule a power shortage in 1957 and 1958.... A breakdown of TVA power supply would be a national disaster.... Over the years 10 generating units in existing projects have been begun with earnings from the power system and all but two have been completed out of earnings. Two...were begun after the addition of the language in the 1948...Act.... It is more sound to use money at hand rather than make new appropriations."

FCC POLICIES

COMMITTEE -- House Select Small Business, Regulatory Agencies Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On "the problems of small business in relation to the policies, organization and procedures" of the Federal Communications Commission.

TESTIMONY -- March 20 -- Chairman Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) said the Subcommittee had "received a number of disturbing reports indicating that the Federal Communications Commission is not in fact an independent agency or acting independently" and that "the Commission has become responsive to, or under the influence and control of the White House and the industry which the Commission is empowered to regulate."

Philip Merryman, president of the Committee for Hometown Television, said under current FCC allocations policies no more than 350 communities in the U.S. could have their own television stations. He said the Commission's policy of mixing UHF (ultra high frequency) and VHF (very high frequency) stations in the same communities had forced 58 UHF stations out of business. Eighty percent of the 95 UHF stations still on the air were losing money, he said.

March 21 -- FCC Chairman George C. McConaughy wrote a letter denying earlier charges that he had suggested to Evins that radio and television networks could hire and discharge FCC personnel.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On Hoover Commission recommendations relating to government budgeting, accounting and fiscal reporting programs embodied in four bills (S 3362, S 3199, S 2480 and S 2269). (1955 Almanac p. 368)

TESTIMONY -- March 20 -- On S 3362: W.J. McNeil, Assistant Secretary of Defense, "With respect to the...(recommendation)...that all obligations be liquidated from a single account, we should like to point out that the bill moves only part of the distance in the direction of this worthwhile objective."

"Our problem in carrying out provisions of S3362 arises from the fact that there are very large adjustments of unliquidated obligations in the Defense Department after the end of the fiscal year."

Robert F. Keller of the GAO said: "In the event S 3362 is enacted, it is estimated that (more than) 40,000...cases a year, which under present law are required to be processed by the (GAO), can be paid directly by the agencies. As a result...personnel of the (GAO) now engaged in such work will be available for...more productive work."

ICC TRUCKING RULES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Small Business.

ACTION -- March 19 released a report (S Rept 1693) on administration of the Motor Carrier Act (49 U.S.C. 301-327) by the Interstate Commerce Commission stating: "...There is a great need for more economic freedom and greater competition in the motor carrier industry."

The Committee recommended that:

ICC "take immediate steps to remove the shackles" of the trucking industry by a "substantial relaxation of route, commodity, back-haul and numerous other restrictions."

The Interstate Commerce Act be amended to direct ICC to issue certificates to operate "unless there is clear...evidence that the proposed service...is not or will not be required...."

ICC "expedite proceedings, cut red tape and avoid the costly delays which have proved so burdensome to small truckers and shippers."

ICC "place more sympathetic reliance on the forces of free enterprise as a natural regulator of competition" rather than regulate "for regulation's sake."

CIVIL DEFENSE

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Military Operations Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On civil defense. (Weekly Report, p. 307)

TESTIMONY -- March 20 -- Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, nuclear physicist, said "the practicable limit of survival is about three (linear) miles from ground zero" in event of nuclear attack. He said "if one wishes to survive by putting distance between yourself and the bomb, then the safe area would be outside of the 600 square miles surrounding target zero. Construction of good shelters would allow this area to be shrunk...to about 60 square miles."

Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.) called it "tragic" for the United States to spend \$35 billion yearly "to make these bombs and deliver them" and only \$86 million for all types of civil defense.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices. (Weekly Report, p. 303)

ACTION -- March 16 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said the Committee's first investigation would deal with activities for and against the natural gas bill (HR 6645 -- H Rept 992). (Weekly Report, p. 199)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 16 -- Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said plans were developed to "stiffen the election reform bill" (S 3308) by putting a ceiling on total campaign contributions by any individual in a single year.

The United Auto Workers told the Senate Rules Committee that S 3308 was inadequate and in some respects harmful. The UAW said under the bill "no political committee, other than a political party or branch, can operate at all without the written authorization of the candidate or candidates whom it seeks to support." This provision, the UAW said, would prevent "independent organizations, such as labor political action groups, civic groups and third parties" from carrying on political activities.

March 18 -- The Nebraska Republican Finance and Budget Committee decided to return to John M. Neff the \$2,500 contribution which figured in the natural gas debate. (Weekly Report, p. 303)

Committee Briefs

FISHING INDUSTRY

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) March 20 said the "downward trend" in the fishing industry dictated a separate government agency to safeguard its interest. Assistant Secretary of Interior Wesley A. D'Ewart opposed that idea on grounds fish were a natural resource which rightly belonged under the Interior Department's jurisdiction. They exchanged views at the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee hearings on fishing bills (S 2379, S 3275, S 3339).

PANAMA CANAL

The "best interests" of the United States required the Defense Department to continue operation of the Panama Canal, Maj. Gen. John S. Seybold said March 20,

Gen. Seybold, Canal Zone governor and Panama Canal Co. president, testified as the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee opened hearings on a bill (S 2167) to transfer administration of the Panama Canal Co. from the Defense Department to the Commerce Department. Representatives of shipping interests said there was "no compelling reason" for maintaining military control of the zone in peacetime. Shippers, they said, paid too much of the cost of military preparedness in the area through tolls on ships passing through the canal.

MILITARY SEA TRANSPORT

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, opening hearings March 15 on the operations of the Military Sea Transportation Service of the Defense Department, said the American merchant marine "has difficulties enough meeting the low-cost competition of foreign shipping without having to fight for its life against a government-owned shipping facility...."

PEACE DEPARTMENT

Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) March 16 said a Department of Peace should be created so the United States "can apply the same concentrated determination to building peace" that he said went into fighting of wars. He made the statement before a House Government Operations Subcommittee considering his bill (HR 7790) to set up such a department.

GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Federal and U.S.-owned assets totalled \$207,913,-493,537, acquisition cost value, with personal value set at \$168,384,195,879 and realty amounting to \$39,529,-297,658, according to a report released March 21 by the House Government Operations Committee.

JURY EAVESDROPPING

The Senate Judiciary Committee March 19 reported a bill (S 2887 -- S Rept 1691) to forbid eavesdropping on federal jury proceedings, including the tapping of jury rooms. It would penalize violators up to one year in prison and \$1,000 fine.

FARM CREDIT

Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) March 19 said Congress should approve legislation to liberalize farm credit laws in order to "help small farmers through a price squeeze." He said many farmers were in critical condition, "but they could work their way out of debt if payments on their loans were spread out over a longer period." Andersen testified at a House Agriculture, Conservation and Credit Subcommittee hearing on farm credit legislation.

ASSIGNMENTS

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) March 2 from Post Office and Civil Service to Judiciary Committee.

In This Section.....

- Senate Approves Farm Bill
- Supplementary Appropriation Gets House Approval
- Debate Begins on Electoral College Reform

FARM PROGRAM

The Senate March 19 passed, by a 93-2 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 12) to provide an improved farm program, after first substituting the amended language of its own omnibus bill (S 3183) for the provisions of HR 12. The action sent the bill to conference. (For roll-call votes, see chart, p. 346)

In the last day of debate Senators accepted amendments to make participation in the soil bank a condition of eligibility for price support payments and to increase the set-asides for surplus corn, cotton and wheat, in effect raising the level of price supports on those crops.

Dissatisfaction with the bill as passed was widespread, though many Senators expressed hope that Senate-House conferees would devise a measure acceptable to Congress and the President. Mr. Eisenhower March 21 said the bill was not "workable" and would "bury the farmers under surpluses that they couldn't stand."

BACKGROUND -- The House May 5, 1955, passed HR 12 on a 206-201 roll-call vote. As passed by the House, the measure would have restored rigid supports on basic agricultural commodities at 90 percent of parity. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee did not act on HR 12, but instead reported its own bill (S 3183) Feb. 10, 1956. Debate began Feb. 22. (Weekly Report, p. 310)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 12:

PRICE SUPPORTS

Gave the Secretary of Agriculture discretionary authority to support wheat for domestic human food consumption at 100 percent of parity through use of marketing certificates, provided two-thirds of the wheat-growers voting in a 1957 crop referendum agreed to the plan.

Provided that wheat used for export, livestock feed or seed be supported at levels set by the Secretary.

Substituted average grade and staple cotton for Middling 7/8-inch cotton as a standard for parity calculations.

Established 80-90 percent supports for whole milk, butterfat and their products.

Extended, in the case of basic crops, use of old or modern parity, whichever was higher.

Limited to \$100,000 a year the amount of price support loans to any one producer.

Barred, for three years, price supports and soil bank benefits on production of crops in surplus supply on newly irrigated or drained lands within any future federal irrigation, drainage or flood-control project.

Required the Secretary, in carrying out price support programs for perishable commodities, to obtain certifica-

tion from the processor that the price paid the producer was not less than the support price, or a fair price as determined by the Secretary.

SOIL BANK

Set up an acreage reserve program by authorizing the Secretary to compensate producers for reducing their 1956-59 crops of most basics below their acreage allotments or, in the case of corn, below their farm base acreages if such base acreages were in effect.

Directed the Secretary to establish farm base acreages for corn, based on the preceding five years' plantings, in the acreage reserve program.

Set the 1956 base acreage for the commercial corn-producing area at 51 million acres.

Provided that compensation would be made through issuance of certificates redeemable in cash by the Commodity Credit Corp. or (for grains or cotton) in the commodity, up to two-thirds of estimated marketing production for the year.

Limited total compensation for participation in the program to \$750 million for any one year's crops.

Limited annual payments to \$25,000 a producer for land in any one state put into the acreage reserve.

Set up a conservation reserve program by authorizing the Secretary to enter into long-term contracts under which producers would agree to devote to conserving uses a specifically designated acreage of land regularly used in the production of crops.

Required the Secretary to bear part of the cost of establishing the conservation reserve and to make annual payments to producers participating in the program to assure "a fair and reasonable return on the land."

Limited annual payments to \$7,500 a producer for land in any one state put into the conservation reserve.

Limited total compensation for participation in the conservation reserve program to \$450 million in any one calendar year.

Made compliance with acreage allotments a condition of eligibility for the soil bank program.

Prohibited production on federal land of any crop in surplus supply (other than livestock) except on condemned lands, wildlife refuges or flood-control reservoir lands.

Required, as a condition of eligibility for price support on any crop except tung nuts, that the producer allocate up to 15 percent of his acreage either to the acreage reserve or the conservation reserve.

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Increased the corn set-aside by 250 million bushels, established the set-asides for upland cotton at 7.5-9 million bales and wheat at 750-800 million bushels, and permitted a rice set-aside of 20 million hundred weight.

Directed CCC to dispose of all its stocks of agricultural commodities "as rapidly as possible."

Directed CCC to develop an export program for cotton and to encourage export for sale at world prices of a quantity of extra long staple cotton equal to the quantity imported under the Strategic Materials Stockpiling Act.

Placed cotton of 1-11/16 inches or longer under the import quota program.

Authorized an annual appropriation of \$500 million to supplement Section 32 funds (under which an amount equal to 30 percent of the previous year's customs receipts is appropriated annually to encourage domestic consumption and exportation of agricultural commodities).

Authorized transfer of materials acquired by the CCC under the barter program to the supplemental stockpile.

Authorized appointment of a \$15,000 a year Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator.

Increased authorized use of surplus commodities for disaster, famine and other urgent foreign relief from \$300 million to \$500 million and permitted freight charges to be paid from this fund.

Established a Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, directed to report to Congress by June 15, 1957.

Authorized CCC to donate to federal penal institutions commodities acquired through price support operations.

Extended the Commodity Credit Corp. school milk program through fiscal 1958 and increased the annual authorization to \$75 million.

MARKETING QUOTAS, ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Extended surrender and reapportionment provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act to 1956-57 wheat crops.

Exempted from marketing quotas farms using their entire wheat crop on the farm for food, feed or seed.

Set cotton acreage allotments for 1957 and 1958 at no less than the allotment for 1956 (17.4 million acres).

Increased the national cotton acreage allotment by 100,000 acres in order to establish minimum farm allotments in each state.

Provided minimum state rice acreage allotments for 1956 equal to 85 percent of the 1955 allotment.

Eliminated corn acreage allotments for 1956 and required as a condition for price support that the equivalent of 15 percent of the farmer's base corn acreage be placed in the soil bank.

Provided that unless more than two-thirds of the corn growers in a 1957 crop referendum voted to restore acreage allotments, the new program would remain in effect.

Provided supports for grain sorghums, barley, oats and rye in 1956 according to the ratio of their feed value equivalents to the feed value of corn, but no lower than support prices already set; established the support level for subsequent years at 95 percent of the support level for corn, adjusted according to feed equivalents.

Provided, as a condition of eligibility for price support, that 15 percent of the farmer's average acreage for these crops be put into the soil bank.

RICE

Directed the Secretary to determine primary market quotas, based on domestic consumption and exports to Cuba, for the 1956-57 rice crops and to apportion the quota to states and farms.

Set price supports for 1956 crops at 55 percent of parity and for subsequent crops at 50-90 percent (at Secretary's discretion, but at a level which would not discourage exportation).

Directed the Secretary to support the primary market quota at 90 percent of parity through use of marketing certificates.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Authorized a federal-state program of tree planting and reforestation.

Provided for price reporting and marketing research for forest products.

Extended the brucellosis control program through fiscal 1958, with an annual authorization of \$20 million.

Directed the Secretary to study existing systems of grading meat.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Eliminate requirement that one percent of the national cotton acreage allotment be reserved for apportionment among small farmers; March 16. Roll-call vote, 46-43.

Herman Welker (R Idaho), as modified by Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)

-- Bar, for three years, price supports and soil bank benefits for production of crops in surplus supply on newly irrigated or drained lands within any future federal irrigation, drainage or flood-control project; March 16. Roll call, 63-28.

Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- Authorize CCC to pay processing costs on commodities furnished to public and charitable institutions; March 16. Voice vote.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Increase, from \$250 million to \$500 million, authorized appropriations for surplus disposal under Section 32; March 16. Voice

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Delete provision exempting sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from requirements of the Cargo Preference Act; March 16. Roll call, 57-23.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Strengthen protection of tenants and sharecroppers in their share of payments under acreage reserve program; March 19. Voice.

Kerr, as modified by O'Mahoney and Anderson -- Require Secretary, in supporting prices through purchase of perishable commodities, to obtain certification from the processor that the price paid the producer was not less than the support price, or a fair price as determined by the Secretary. Roll call, 49-44. A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 52-42 roll-call vote.

SOIL BANK COMPLIANCE

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Beginning in 1957, require as a condition of eligibility for price support on any crop except tung nuts that the producer allocate up to 15 percent of his total price-supported acreage to the soil bank; prohibit payments if a farmer increased his average acreage of price-supported cropland; March 19. Roll call, 48-46.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Provide 50 percent increase in acreage allotment for states growing less than 10,000 acres of Virginia and Valencia-type peanuts, if processors first agree to buy the additional production; March 19. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Delete section of bill which required a 15 percent state contribution to the cost of feed and seed furnished as disaster relief. Rejected on a 42-43 roll call, March 15; motion to reconsider agreed to on a 47-45 roll call, March 19; amendment agreed to on a 47-45 roll call, March 19.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), as modified by Anderson -- Require the Secretary to increase the corn set-aside by 250 million bushels; establish set-asides for upland cotton at 7½-9 million bales and for wheat at 750-800 million bushels; March 19. Roll-call, 50-44.

John C. Stennis (D Miss.), as modified -- Increase national cotton acreage allotment by 100,000 acres in order to establish minimum farm allotments in each state; set Nevada's apportionment at 1,000 acres; March 19. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Milton R. Young (R N.D.), as modified by Welker -- Limit imports of any surplus commodity to the average import level for the preceding three years; March 16. Roll-call, 43-47.

Humphrey, as modified -- Give Secretary permissive authority to make incentive payments, from Section 32 funds, to producers who market cattle and hogs at lighter than normal weights; March 16. Voice.

DEBATE -- March 19 -- Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- "In this legislative business no one gets everything he wants. Frequently -- indeed usually -- we reach our decisions through...compromises.... The conferees have the raw material with which to work."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- "It would be better to continue under the present law than to adopt the tortured and battered bill which is now before us."

Humphrey -- "Man's work is never perfect and never will be. But at least the bill represents intelligent, consistent, persevering efforts for progress...."

Hickenlooper -- "Fundamentally it is probably the worst agricultural bill that has been passed by the Senate. It has been influenced by political manipulations which are almost beyond belief...."

Holland (D Fla.) -- "I shall vote for (the bill) only in order that it may go to conference, and with the expressed hope that it may come back to us in much better shape than it is in now."

D.C. APPROPRIATION

The House March 19 passed by voice vote without amendment an appropriation bill (HR 10003) to provide fiscal 1957 funds for the District of Columbia. As passed, the bill carried a District of Columbia budget of \$179,797,800 to be paid from city revenues, a federal payment of \$22,358,650 to the D.C. plus a federal loan of \$10,700,000.

BACKGROUND -- In his budget for fiscal 1957, Mr. Eisenhower requested a District budget of \$182,899,500 plus federal appropriations of \$22,358,650 and loans of \$10,700,000.

The House Appropriations Committee March 15 reported HR 10003 (H Rept 1896), cutting the District budget to \$179,797,800, but granting the requested federal funds.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 10003: Provided a District budget of \$146,235,300 for operating expenses, and \$33,562,500 for capital outlay.

Appropriated the following federal funds:

Federal appropriations	
General fund	\$20,000,000
Water fund	1,613,950
Sanitary sewage works fund	744,700
TOTAL	\$22,358,650

Federal loans for capital outlay

Highway fund	\$ 5,400,000
Water fund	5,300,000
TOTAL	\$10,700,000

SCHOOL MILK, BRUCELLOSIS

The House March 21 sent to the President an amended bill (HR 8320) extending for two years and authorizing more money for the school milk and brucellosis eradication programs.

The House agreed to Senate amendments by a 406-0 roll-call vote after first rejecting, by a 195-215 roll-call vote, a conference report (H Rept 1898) from which the amendments had been eliminated. (For voting, see chart, p. 344)

BACKGROUND -- HR 8320, as passed by the House Feb. 1, authorized funds only for fiscal 1956. The Senate Feb. 8 amended it to extend the programs for two years with increased authorizations and other amendments. In conference, the House version was agreed on (GOP Representatives dissenting) and the Senate March 15 accepted the conference report. (Weekly Report, p. 311) A two-year extension of the program had been added to the Senate's omnibus farm bill (S 3183) March 14.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 8320: Amended the Agricultural Acts of 1949 and 1954 to extend the school milk and brucellosis eradication programs through June 30, 1958.

Increased from \$50 million to \$60 million the authorization for the school milk program in fiscal 1956.

Increased to \$75 million the amount of Commodity Credit Corp. funds available for the milk program after fiscal 1956.

Increased from \$15 million to \$17 million the authorization for the brucellosis eradication program in fiscal 1956.

Increased to \$20 million the CCC funds available for the program after fiscal 1956.

Extended the milk program to child care centers, nursery schools, settlement houses, summer camps and similar non-profit institutions.

Extended for two additional years (from Dec. 31, 1956) authority for disposal of surplus dairy products through the Veterans Administration and armed services.

DEBATE -- March 21 -- Congressmen said the bill had become a "political football." Republicans said the Democratic conferees hoped to use the two-year extension provisions for bargaining purposes during conferences on the omnibus farm bill.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

The House March 21 passed, by voice vote, an amended bill (HR 10004) to provide \$795,768,823 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1956. The largest single item was for pay raises granted government employees in 1955.

Debate centered on a section in the Appropriations Committee report which disallowed a request for \$3.5 million to expand Tennessee Valley Authority facilities but said TVA was legally entitled to build the generating unit with its own funds.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee reported HR 10004 March 15 (H Rept 1897). As reported, the bill carried appropriations of \$795,743,823

which was \$40,159,100 less than the Administration had requested. A minority report on TVA, signed by five Republicans, was appended.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown in HR 10004, as passed by the House:

Agriculture	\$ 5,144,000
Commerce	133,428,000
General government matters	396,000
Independent offices	235,579,300
Interior	15,494,500
Labor and Health, Education and Welfare	113,690,000
Public Works	15,610,000
State, Justice and Judiciary	3,950,690
Treasury and Post Office	3,750,000
Legislative	340,300
Claims and judgments	1,614,562
Increased pay	266,771,471
TOTAL	\$795,768,823

Included in the bill were provisions for:

\$26,000,000 for scientific research to prepare for the International Geophysical Year, including \$19,262,000 for building instruments for an earth-circling satellite.

\$27,800,000 for grants to states for polio vaccinations, \$25,000,000 for maintenance and \$9,900,000 for construction for schools overcrowded because of federal activities.

\$185,000,000 for GI readjustment benefits, \$10,000,000 for veterans' compensations and pensions.

\$100,000,000 to reimburse the states for the federal share of highway costs.

Extension through Dec. 31, 1956, of previously authorized emergency funds under the Agricultural Conservation Program for soil conservation after disaster damage.

Increase from five to 20 the number of replacement cargo ships on which federal subsidies might be paid.

\$30,000,000 to pay maritime operating-differential subsidies in fiscal 1956 under existing contracts.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Add \$25,000 to the public works appropriation "for the dredging of the Kalamazoo River where it flows into Lake Michigan;" March 20. Voice vote.

John Taber (R N.Y.) -- "The majority report tells the TVA to use the money received out of their operating revenues for the construction of this steam plant at John Sevier, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$28 million.... It...simply is an attempt to bypass the Congress and its control over the operations of the government and the spending of the people's money."

T. Millet Hand (R N.J.) -- "There is not a Member who signed the minority report who wants to destroy the existing TVA system. Neither do we want to subsidize them with federal funds, and tax-free operations...."

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- "Those who would discourage industrial growth in the TVA area...forget that the privately owned plants which are large (TVA) power users are vital to national defense."

IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

The House March 21 passed by a 185-35 standing vote a private bill (S 1271) to permit the appointment as Assistant Immigration and Naturalization Commissioner of Army Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Howard (ret.). A motion to

recommit the bill was rejected on an 80-310 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 344)

Subsequently, a bill (S 1272) to let Maj. Gen. Frank H. Partridge (ret.) fill a similar position was passed by voice vote.

BACKGROUND -- Under the dual-employment law of 1894, officers receiving retirement pay of \$2,500 or more may not hold civilian government jobs unless they were retired for combat disability or their appointments confirmed by the Senate.

S 1271 was passed by the Senate on April 28, 1955, and reported (H Rept 576) by the House Armed Services Committee May 10, 1955.

DEBATE -- March 21 -- Opposition to the bill was based on the appointment of military men to a civilian agency already headed by a retired general, Commissioner J.M. Swing.

Edith Green (D Ore.) -- Said it was against the country's best interest to fill three of the top five Immigration Service jobs with military men.

Clarence E. Kilburn (R N.Y.), Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- Charged Gen. Swing with treating his employees and Congressmen arrogantly.

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- Said there was ample precedent for the bill; no qualified career employee wanted the job because it was outside civil service protection and hiring the general would cost the government less than \$3,000 more than his retired pay.

ELECTORAL REFORM

The Senate March 20 began debate on a constitutional amendment (S J Res 31) to reform the method of electing the President, with voting set for March 27.

BACKGROUND -- S J Res 31 was reported (S Rept 360) May 19, 1955, by the Senate Judiciary Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 293)

DEBATE -- March 20 -- Price Daniel (D Texas) introduced a substitute amendment, co-sponsored by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) and 50 other Senators. (Weekly Report, p. 295, for provisions, with this change: If no candidate received a majority of the electoral vote, Congress could choose among the three high men.)

Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) -- "Why not let the people vote directly for President and Vice President?"

Kefauver -- "The reason...is that the political facts of life make it impossible to secure the approval of such an amendment by three-fourths of the states. The so-called Lodge-Gossett plan (S J Res 31) is the nearest we can get to a popular vote plan."

Daniel -- Still favored the Lodge-Gossett plan but agreed to the compromise to improve chances for passage of reform legislation. "Today, close to one-half of all the voters in the doubtful states are disenfranchised."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- The result of the change would be a loss of influence for the big states and cities, already underrepresented in Congress and most state legislatures.

March 21 -- Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) -- The proposed change would have an "adverse effect on the Republican party for the indefinite future" and would cause "great and permanent injury to the American two-party system."

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Proposed direct popular vote for both nomination and election of Presidential candidates.

CQ House Votes 10 through 12.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
(Roll Call Vote Nos. 19, 20, 21.)

Extension of School Milk, Brucellosis Programs Voted; Justice Dept. Appointment Authorized

10. School Milk - Brucellosis Eradication (HR 8320).
Extend for 90 days the school milk and brucellosis-
eradication programs. Adoption of conference re-
port. Rejected, 195-215, March 21. (See story,
p. 342)
11. School Milk - Brucellosis Eradication (HR 8320).
Motion to recede from House provisions and concur
in Senate amendments extending the programs for
two years. Agreed to, 406-0, March 21. (See story,
p. 342)
12. Justice Department Appointment (S 1271). Authorize
appointment of Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Howard (ret.) to
a civilian position in the Department of Justice.
Motion to recommit to Committee on Armed Serv-
ices. Rejected, 80-310, March 21. (See story, p. 343)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker,
who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce
or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	10	11	12	Vote No.	10	11	12	Vote No.	10	11	12
Yes	195	406	80	Yes	195	213	67	Yes	0	193	13
Nay	215	0	311	Nay	22	0	139	Nay	193	0	172

	10	11	12		10	11	12		10	11	12		10	11	12
ALABAMA				Los Angeles County				IDAHO				IOWA			
3 Andrews D. . . .	Y	Y	N	23 Doyle D. . . .	Y	Y	N	4 Flynt D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Bray R. . . .	N	Y	N
1 Boykin D. . . .	✓	?	?	21 Hiestand R. . . .	N	Y	N	3 Forrester D. . . .	Y	Y	N	11 Brownson R. . . .	N	Y	N
7 Elliott D. . . .	Y	Y	N	25 Hillings R. . . .	N	Y	N	9 Landrum D. . . .	Y	Y	N	3 Crumacker R. . . .	N	Y	N
2 Grant D. . . .	?	?	?	20 Hinsaw R. . . .	N	Y	N	7 Lanham D. . . .	Y	Y	N	8 Denton D. . . .	N	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D. . . .	Y	Y	N	19 Holtfield D. . . .	Y	?	Y	2 Pilcher D. . . .	Y	Y	?	2 Hallack R. . . .	N	Y	N
8 Jones D. . . .	Y	Y	N	22 Molt R. . . .	X	?	?	1 Preston D. . . .	Y	Y	N	6 Harden R. . . .	N	Y	N
5 Rains D. . . .	Y	Y	N	18 Moser R. . . .	N	Y	N	6 Vinson D. . . .	Y	Y	N	10 Harvey R. . . .	N	Y	N
4 Roberts D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	16 Jackson R. . . .	N	Y	N	ILLINOIS				1 Madden D. . . .	Y	Y	N
6 Selden D. . . .	Y	Y	N	17 King D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Budge R. . . .	N	Y	N	9 Wilson R. . . .	N	Y	N
ARIZONA				24 Lipscomb R. . . .	N	Y	N	1 Pfost D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	KANSAS			
1 Rhodes R. . . .	N	Y	N	15 McDonough R. . . .	N	Y	N	16 Allen R. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Cunningham R. . . .	N	Y	N
2 Udall D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	26 Roosevelt D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends R. . . .	N	Y	N	6 Dolliver R. . . .	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS				COLORADO				19 Chipfield R. . . .	N	Y	N	3 Gross R. . . .	N	Y	Y
1 Gathings D. . . .	Y	Y	N	4 Aspinall D. . . .	Y	Y	N	25 Gray D. . . .	Y	Y	N	8 Hansen R. . . .	N	Y	N
4 Harris D. . . .	Y	Y	N	3 Chanoweth R. . . .	N	Y	N	21 Mack D. . . .	N	Y	N	7 Jansen R. . . .	N	Y	N
5 Hays D. . . .	Y	Y	N	2 Hill R. . . .	N	Y	N	15 Mason R. . . .	N	Y	?	4 LeCompte R. . . .	N	Y	N
2 Mills D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y	N	24 Price D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Schwengel R. . . .	N	Y	N
6 Norrell D. . . .	Y	?	N	CONNECTICUT				14 Vacancy				2 Tallie R. . . .	N	Y	N
3 Trimble D. . . .	Y	Y	N	3 Crestella R. . . .	N	Y	N	Chicago-Cook County				KENTUCKY			
CALIFORNIA				1 Dodd D. . . .	N	Y	N	9 Bowler D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Avery R. . . .	N	Y	N
7 Allen R. . . .	N	Y	N	4 Morano R. . . .	N	Y	N	12 Boyle D. . . .	N	Y	N	3 George R. . . .	N	Y	N
6 Baldwin R. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Patterson R. . . .	N	Y	N	22 Springer R. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Hope R. . . .	N	Y	?
2 Engle D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	AL Sadlak R. . . .	N	Y	Y	18 Velda R. . . .	N	Y	N	4 Reas R. . . .	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser R. . . .	N	Y	N	2 Seely-Brown R. . . .	N	Y	N	23 Yussell R. . . .	N	Y	N	2 Scrivner R. . . .	N	Y	Y
14 Hagen D. . . .	Y	Y	N	DELAWARE				Florida				6 Smith R. . . .	N	Y	N
11 Johnson R. . . .	N	Y	N	AL McDowell D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Bennett D. . . .	Y	Y	N	LOUISIANA			
4 Maillard R. . . .	N	Y	N	FLORIDA				1 Cromer R. . . .	N	Y	N	2 Beggs D. . . .	✓	?	?
8 Miller D. . . .	Y	Y	?	2 Barnett D. . . .	Y	Y	N	4 Fawcett D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks D. . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Moss D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Cromer R. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Harley D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Hebert D. . . .	Y	Y	N
29 Phillips R. . . .	N	Y	?	4 Fawcett D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Haley D. . . .	Y	Y	N	8 Long D. . . .	?	Y	N
1 Scudder R. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Harley D. . . .	Y	Y	N	8 Matthews D. . . .	Y	Y	N				
5 Shelley D. . . .	✓	?	?	6 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y	N	12 Sisk D. . . .	Y	Y	Y				
27 Sheppard D. . . .	Y	Y	?	3 Sikes D. . . .	Y	Y	N	13 Teague R. . . .	N	Y	N				
12 Sisk D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	GEORGIA				28 Urr R. . . .	N	Y	N				
13 Teague R. . . .	N	Y	N	8 Birch D. . . .	Y	Y	N	30 Wilson R. . . .	N	Y	N				
28 Urr R. . . .	N	Y	N	10 Brown D. . . .	Y	Y	N	9 Younger R. . . .	N	Y	N				
30 Wilson R. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Davis D. . . .	Y	Y	N								
9 Younger R. . . .	N	Y	N					INDIANA							
								4 Adair R. . . .	N	Y	N				
								5 Beamer R. . . .	N	Y	N				

CQ House Votes 10 through 12.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 10, 20, 21.)

10 11 12				10 11 12				10 11 12				10 11 12			
6 Harrison D. . .	Y	Y	N	NEBRASKA				2 Fountain D. . .	Y	Y	N	5 Richards D. . .	Y	Y	N
5 Passman D. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Chase R. . . .	N	Y	N	10 Jones R. . . .	N	Y	N	2 Riley D. . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Thompson D. . .	Y	Y	?	3 Harrison R. . .	?	?	?	11 Jones D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Rivers D. . . .	✓	?	?
3 Willis D. . . .	Y	Y	N	4 Miller R. . . .	N	Y	N	12 Shuford D. . .	Y	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA			
MAINE				1 Weaver R. . . .	N	Y	N	NORTH DAKOTA				2 Berry R. . . .	N	Y	N
1 Hale R. . . .	N	Y	Y	NEVADA				AL Burdick R. . .	N	Y	?	1 Lovre R. . . .	N	Y	N
3 McIntire R. . .	N	Y	N	AL Young R. . . .	N	Y	N	AL Krueger R. . .	N	Y	N	TENNESSEE			
2 Nelson R. . . .	N	Y	?	NEW HAMPSHIRE				OHIO				2 Baker R. . . .	N	Y	N
MARYLAND				2 Bass R. . . .	N	Y	N	9 Ashley D. . . .	N	Y	N	6 Bass D. . . .	Y	Y	N
2 Devereux R. . .	N	Y	N	1 Morrow R. . .	N	Y	N	14 Ayres R. . . .	N	Y	N	8 Cooper D. . . .	N	Y	N
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	Y	?	NEW JERSEY				13 Baumhart R. . .	X	?	?	9 Davis D. . . .	X	?	?
7 Friedel D. . . .	Y	Y	N	11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts R. . . .	N	Y	N	4 Ewins D. . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz D. . . .	Y	Y	?	3 Auchincloss R. .	N	Y	N	22 Bolton, F.P. R	N	Y	N	3 Frazier D. . . .	Y	Y	N
6 Hyde R. . . .	N	Y	N	8 Canfield R. . .	X	?	?	11 Bolton, O.P. R	N	Y	N	7 Murray D. . . .	N	Y	N
5 Lankford D. . .	Y	Y	N	5 Frelinghuysen R	N	Y	N	16 Bow R. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Priest D. . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Miller R. . . .	N	Y	N	2 Hand R. . . .	N	Y	N	7 Brown R. . . .	N	Y	N	1 Reeco R. . . .	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS				12 Kean R. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Clevenger R. . .	N	Y	N	TEXAS			
6 Bates R. . . .	N	Y	N	9 Osmer R. . . .	N	Y	N	20 Faighan D. . .	Y	Y	N	5 Alger R. . . .	N	Y	N
2 Boland D. . . .	N	Y	N	10 Rodino D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	14 Bell D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis R. . . .	N	Y	N	12 Sieminski D. . .	Y	Y	N	15 Henderson R. .	N	Y	N	2 Brooks D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue D. . .	N	Y	N	4 Thompson D. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Hess R. . . .	N	Y	N	17 Burleson D. . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Hesolton R. . .	N	Y	Y	14 Tumulty D. . .	Y	Y	N	10 Jenkins R. . . .	N	Y	N	AL Dias D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane D. . . .	N	Y	N	7 Widnall R. . . .	N	Y	N	19 Kirwan D. . . .	Y	Y	N	7 Dowdy D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Macdonald D. .	Y	Y	Y	6 Williams D. . .	N	Y	Y	4 McCulloch R. . .	N	Y	N	21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y	N
14 Martin R. . . .	N	Y	N	1 Wolverton R. . .	N	Y	N	17 McGregor R. . .	N	Y	N	3 Gantry D. . . .	Y	Y	?
12 McCormack D. .	Y	Y	N	NEW MEXICO				23 Minshall R. . .	N	Y	N	13 Icard D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R. . .	N	Y	N	AL Dempsey D. . .	Y	Y	N	6 Polk D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilgore D. . . .	Y	Y	N
11 O'Neill D. . . .	Y	Y	N	AL Fernandez D. .	N	Y	N	3 Schenck R. . . .	N	Y	N	15 Kilgore D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin D. . . .	N	Y	N	NEW YORK				1 Scherer R. . . .	N	Y	N	19 Mahon D. . . .	Y	Y	N
5 Rogers R. . . .	N	Y	N	3 Becker R. . . .	N	Y	N	21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Periman D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y	N	37 Cole R. . . .	N	Y	N	12 Vorys R. . . .	N	Y	N	11 Poage D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				2 Derounian R. . .	N	Y	N	OKLAHOMA				4 Rayburn D. . . .	-	-	-
12 Bennett R. . .	N	Y	N	26 Gamble R. . . .	X	?	?	3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y	N	18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley R. . . .	N	Y	N	27 Gwinn R. . . .	X	?	?	1 Belcher R. . . .	N	Y	N	16 Rutherford D. .	Y	Y	Y
10 Caderberg R. .	N	Y	?	32 Kearney R. . . .	N	Y	N	2 Edmondson D. .	Y	Y	N	6 Teague D. . . .	Y	Y	N
18 Dondoro R. . .	N	Y	N	38 Keating R. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Jarnan D. . . .	Y	Y	N	8 Thomas D. . . .	Y	Y	N
5 Ford R. . . .	N	Y	N	33 Kilburn R. . . .	N	Y	Y	4 Steed D. . . .	Y	Y	N	9 Thompson D. . .	Y	Y	N
6 Hayworth D. . .	Y	Y	Y	40 Miller R. . . .	N	Y	N	6 Wickensham D. .	Y	Y	N	10 Thornberry D. .	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R. . . .	N	Y	N	30 O'Brien D. . .	N	Y	N	OREGON				12 Wright D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	N	Y	N	39 Osterag R. . .	N	Y	N	2 Coan R. . . .	N	Y	N	UTAH			
11 Knox R. . . .	N	Y	N	42 Pillion R. . . .	N	Y	N	4 Ellsworth R. . .	N	Y	N	2 Dawson R. . . .	N	Y	N
2 Meader R. . . .	N	Y	N	41 Radwan R. . . .	N	Y	N	3 Green D. . . .	N	Y	Y	1 Dixon R. . . .	N	Y	N
9 Thompson R. . .	N	Y	N	43 Reed R. . . .	N	Y	?	1 Norblad R. . . .	N	Y	N	VERMONT			
7 Wolcott R. . . .	N	Y	N	35 Riehlman R. . .	N	Y	N	PENNSYLVANIA				AL Prouty R. . . .	N	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				28 St. George R. .	N	Y	N	30 Holland D. . . .	Y	Y	N	VIRGINIA			
13 Diggs D. . . .	?	?	?	36 Taber R. . . .	N	Y	Y	17 Bush R. . . .	N	Y	N	4 Abbott D. . . .	Y	Y	N
15 Dingell D. . . .	Y	Y	?	31 Taylor R. . . .	X	?	?	10 Carriaga R. . .	N	Y	N	10 Brayhill R. . .	N	Y	N
17 Griffiths D. . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Wainwright R. .	N	Y	N	25 Clark D. . . .	N	Y	Y	3 Gary D. . . .	Y	Y	N
16 Lesinski D. . .	Y	Y	Y	29 Wharton R. . .	N	Y	N	29 Corbett R. . . .	N	Y	N	2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Machrowicz D. .	Y	Y	Y	34 Williams R. . .	N	Y	N	9 Dogue R. . . .	N	Y	N	7 Harrison D. . .	Y	Y	N
14 Rabaut D. . . .	Y	Y	N	New York City				28 Eberharter D. .	?	?	?	9 Jennings D. . .	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA				8 Anuso D. . . .	Y	Y	N	12 Fenton R. . . .	N	Y	N	6 Poff R. . . .	N	Y	N
7 Anderson R. . .	N	Y	N	5 Bosch R. . . .	N	Y	N	11 Flood D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Robeson D. . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Andresen R. . .	N	Y	N	24 Buckley D. . . .	Y	Y	?	27 Fulton R. . . .	N	Y	N	8 Smith D. . . .	Y	Y	N
8 Blotnik D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Celler D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	23 Govin R. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Tuck D. . . .	Y	Y	N
5 Judd R. . . .	N	Y	N	17 Couderc R. . . .	X	?	?	7 James R. . . .	N	Y	N	WASHINGTON			
9 Knutson D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	20 Davidson D. . .	Y	Y	?	24 Kearns R. . . .	N	Y	N	4 Holmes R. . . .	N	Y	N
6 Marshall D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Delaney D. . . .	Y	Y	N	21 Kelley D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan R. . . .	N	Y	N
4 McCarthy D. . .	Y	Y	N	23 Doillinger D. . .	Y	Y	Y	8 King R. . . .	N	Y	N	3 Mack R. . . .	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara R. . . .	N	Y	Y	18 Donovan D. . .	N	Y	N	13 McConnell R. . .	N	Y	N	AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	N
3 Wier D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	12 Dam R. . . .	N	Y	N	26 Morgan D. . . .	✓	?	?	1 Pelly R. . . .	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				22 Healey D. . . .	Y	Y	N	16 Munro R. . . .	N	Y	N	6 Tollefson R. . .	X	?	N
1 Abernethy D. . .	Y	Y	N	25 Fino R. . . .	N	Y	N	19 Quigley D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Westland R. . .	N	Y	N
6 Colmer D. . . .	Y	Y	N	6 Holtzman D. . .	Y	Y	Y	14 Rhodes D. . . .	N	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Smith D. . . .	Y	Y	N	10 Kelly D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	22 Saylor R. . . .	N	Y	N	3 Bailey D. . . .	✓	?	?
2 Whitten D. . . .	Y	Y	N	9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	Y	N	18 Simpson R. . . .	N	Y	N	4 Burnside D. . .	Y	Y	N
4 Williams D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Klein D. . . .	Y	Y	?	20 Van Zandt R. .	N	Y	N	6 Byrd D. . . .	Y	Y	N
5 Winstead D. . .	Y	Y	N	4 Latham R. . . .	N	Y	N	15 Walter D. . . .	✓	?	?	3 Kee D. . . .	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI				13 Multer D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	Philadelphia				1 Molohan D. . .	✓	?	?
5 Bolling D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	16 Powell D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Barrett D. . . .	Y	Y	N	2 Staggers D. . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D. . . .	✓	?	?	15 Ray R. . . .	N	Y	N	3 Byrne D. . . .	Y	Y	N	WISCONSIN			
8 Cornahan D. . .	Y	Y	N	14 Rooney D. . . .	Y	Y	N	4 Chertoff D. . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Byrnes R. . . .	N	Y	N
4 Christopher D. .	Y	Y	N	21 Zelensko D. . .	Y	Y	N	2 Granahan D. . .	Y	Y	N	2 Davis R. . . .	N	Y	N
2 Curtis R. . . .	N	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA				5 Green D. . . .	Y	Y	N	9 Johnson D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander D. . .	Y	Y	N	6 Scott R. . . .	N	Y	N	7 Laird R. . . .	N	Y	N
10 Jones D. . . .	Y	Y	N	3 Barden D. . . .	Y	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND				10 O'Konski R. . .	N	Y	Y
11 Karsten D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	Y	N	2 Fogarty D. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Reuss D. . . .	N	Y	Y
7 Moulder D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Carlyle D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Farned D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Smith R. . . .	N	Y	?
7 Short R. . . .	N	Y	N	5 Chatham D. . . .	Y	Y	N	SOUTH CAROLINA				6 Van Pelt R. . . .	N	Y	N
3 Sullivan D. . . .	Y	Y	N	4 Cooley D. . . .	Y	Y	N	4 Ashmore D. . . .	Y	Y	N	3 Withrow R. . . .	N	Y	N
MONTANA				8 Deans D. . . .	Y	Y	N	3 Dam D. . . .	Y	Y	N	4 Zablocki D. . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Fjore R. . . .	N	Y	N	6 Durhan D. . . .	Y	?	N	6 McMillan D. . .	Y	Y	N	WYOMING			
1 Metcalf D. . . .	Y	Y	Y									AL Thomson R. . .	N	Y	N

CQ Senate Votes 33 through 36.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

50-50 Cargo Shipping Kept; Supports Ruled Out For Surplus Crops Raised on Reclaimed Land

33. Farm Program (S 3183). Agricultural Act of 1956. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment to eliminate provision reallocating 174,000 acres among cotton-producing states according to number of small cotton farmers. Adopted, 46-43, March 16. (See story, p. 340)

34. Farm Program (S 3183). Young (R N.D.) amendment to limit increase of stored surplus crops to annual average of preceding three years. Rejected, 43-47, March 16. (See story, p. 340)

35. Farm Program (S 3183). Welker (R Idaho) amendment to prohibit crop loans and price supports for surplus crops raised on newly irrigated or reclaimed land in federal irrigation or drainage projects. Adopted, 63-28, March 16. (See story, p. 340)

36. Farm Program (S 3183). Magnuson (D Wash.) amendment to eliminate section repealing 50-50 cargo preference requirement on farm commodities shipped to foreign countries. Adopted, 57-23, March 16. (See story, p. 340)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 — Not a Member when vote was taken.
 N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	33	34	35	36	Vote No.	33	34	35	36	Vote No.	33	34	35	36
Yea	46	43	63	57	Yea	12	22	22	30	Yea	34	21	41	27
Nay	43	47	28	23	Nay	32	22	22	7	Nay	11	25	6	16

33 34 35 36					33 34 35 36					33 34 35 36					33 34 35 36				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill D.	N	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper R.	Y	N	Y	N	Curtis R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Green D.	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman D.	X	✓	✓	Y	Martin R.	Y	N	Y	N	Hruska R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pastore D.	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Goldwater R.	Y	N	N	Y	Carlson R.	X	Y	Y	?	Bible D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Johnston D.	N	Y	Y	Y
Hayden D.	N	N	N	Y	Schoepfel R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Malone R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Thurmond D.	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright D.	N	N	Y	N	Barkley D.	Y	N	N	Y	Bridges R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Case R.	N	Y	Y	N
McClellan D.	N	Y	Y	N	Clements D.	Y	N	N	Y	Cotton R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mundt R.	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Ellender D.	N	N	N	Y	Case R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Gore D.	N	N	N	N
Kuchel R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Long D.	X	X	X	✓	Smith R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Kefauver D.	X	X	X	?
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Allott R.	Y	N	Y	✓	Payne R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Anderson D.	Y	N	N	N	Daniel D.	✓	X	✓	✓
Millikin R.	Y	N	N	Y	Smith R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Chavez D.	Y	Y	N	?	Johnson D.	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Beall R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Ives R.	N	N	Y	Y	Bennett R.	Y	N	Y	N
Purtell R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Butler R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Lehman D.	Y	N	N	Y	Watkins R.	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear D.	✓	X	Y	Y	Kennedy D.	N	N	✓	Y	Ervin D.	N	Y	Y	Y	Aiken R.	Y	N	Y	N
Williams R.	N	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Scott D.	N	Y	Y	Y	Flanders R.	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland D.	N	N	Y	N	McNamee D.	N	N	✓	Y	Langer R.	N	Y	N	N	Byrd D.	N	N	Y	?
Smathers D.	N	N	Y	Y	Potter R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young R.	N	Y	N	N	Robertson D.	N	N	Y	?
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
George D.	N	Y	Y	✓	Humphrey D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Bender R.	✓	X	Y	Y	Jackson D.	N	Y	N	Y
Russell D.	N	Y	Y	?	Thye R.	N	Y	Y	N	Bricker R.	Y	N	Y	✓	Magnuson D.	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Dwanhak R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Eastland D.	N	Y	N	N	Kerr D.	Y	N	N	Y	Laird D.	N	Y	Y	Y
Walker R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Stennis D.	N	Y	N	Y	Monroney D.	Y	N	N	Y	Neely D.	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Dirksen R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Hennings D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Morse D.	N	Y	N	Y	McCarthy R.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Douglas D.	N	N	Y	N	Symington D.	Y	N	Y	✓	Neuberger D.	N	Y	N	Y	Wiley R.	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart R.	Y	Y	Y	X	Mansfield D.	N	Y	N	✓	Duff R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Barrett R.	N	Y	N	N
Jenner R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Murray D.	N	Y	N	Y	Martin R.	Y	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney D.	N	Y	N	?

Soil Bank Made Compulsory; Processors Required To Certify That They Paid Producers Fair Price

37. Farm Program (S 3183). Kerr (D Okla.) amendment to require certification by processors that price paid producers was not less than support price or fair price as determined by Secretary of Agriculture. Adopted, 49-44, March 19. (See story, p. 340)

38. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to table a motion to reconsider Kerr amendment (Vote 37). Adopted, 52-42, March 19. (See story, p. 340)

39. Farm Program (S 3183). Holland (D Fla.) amendment requiring farmers to allocate a certain portion of their land to the soil bank in order to receive price supports. Tung nut producers were excluded from the amendment. Adopted, 48-46, March 19. (See story p. 340)

40. Farm Program (S 3183). Murray (D Mont.) motion to reconsider an amendment previously rejected (Vote 32, p. 317). Adopted, 47-45, March 19. (See story, p. 340)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (no).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	37	38	39	40	Vote No.	37	38	39	40	Vote No.	37	38	39	40
Yes	49	52	48	47	Yes	41	46	12	45	Yes	8	6	36	2
May	44	42	46	45	May	8	3	37	3	May	36	39	9	42

37 38 39 40					37 38 39 40					37 38 39 40					37 38 39 40				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hilli D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Hickenlooper R. . .	N	N	Y	N	Curtis R.	N	N	Y	N	Green D.	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Martin R.	N	N	Y	N	Hruska R.	N	N	Y	N	Pastore D.	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Goldwater R.	N	N	Y	N	Carlson R.	N	N	N	N	Bibbs D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Johnston D.	Y	Y	N	Y
Hayden D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Schoappa R.	N	N	N	N	Malone R.	N	N	Y	N	Thurmond D.	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Barkley D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Bridges R.	N	N	Y	N	Case R.	N	N	N	N
McClellan D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Clements D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Cotton R.	N	N	Y	N	Mundt R.	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland R.	N	N	N	N	Ellender D.	N	N	N	N	Case R.	N	N	Y	N	Gore D.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R.	Y	Y	Y	✓	Long D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Smith R.	N	N	Y	N	Kefauver D.	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Allott R.	N	N	Y	N	Payne R.	N	N	Y	N	Anderson D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Daniel D.	Y	Y	N	Y
Millikin R.	N	N	Y	N	Smith R.	N	N	Y	N	Chavez D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Johnson D.	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush R.	X	N	Y	N	Beall R.	N	N	Y	N	Ives R.	N	N	✓	X	Bennett R.	N	N	Y	N
Purtell R.	X	X	✓	X	Butler R.	N	N	Y	N	Lehman D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Watkins R.	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Kennedy D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Aiken R.	N	N	Y	N
Williams R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall R.	N	N	Y	N	Scott D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Flanders R.	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland D.	N	N	Y	Y	McNamara D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Langer R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Byrd D.	Y	Y	Y	N
Snethens D.	N	N	Y	Y	Potter R.	N	N	Y	N	Young R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Robertson D.	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
George D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Humphrey D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Bender R.	N	N	Y	N	Jackson D.	Y	Y	N	Y
Russell D.	Y	Y	N	X	Thye R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Bricker R.	N	N	Y	N	Magnuson D.	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Dwanhak R.	N	N	Y	N	Eastland D.	N	Y	N	Y	Kerr D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Laird D.	Y	Y	N	Y
Welker R.	N	N	Y	N	Stennis D.	N	Y	N	Y	Mannoney D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Neely D.	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Dirksen R.	N	N	Y	N	Hawkins D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Morse D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy R.	✓	N	Y	N
Douglas D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Springman D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Neuberger D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Willey R.	Y	✓	Y	N
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart R.	N	N	N	N	Mansfield D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Duff R.	N	N	Y	N	Borah R.	N	N	Y	N
Jennar R.	N	N	N	N	Murray D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Martin R.	N	N	Y	N	O'Mahoney D.	Y	Y	N	Y

Farm Bill Returned to House on 93-2 Vote, After Mandatory 'Set-Asides' Adopted, 50-44

41. Farm Program (S 3183). Reconsideration of Morse (D Ore.) amendment to eliminate provision requiring 15 percent state contribution to cost of commodities furnished for disaster relief. (See vote 40). Adopted, 47-45, March 19. (See story, p. 340)
42. Farm Program (S 3183). Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to make mandatory set-asides for corn, upland cotton and wheat and to increase set-asides for upland cotton and wheat. Adopted, 50-44, March 19. (See story, p. 340)
43. Farm Program (HR 12). Passage of Agricultural Act of 1956 after substituting text of S 3183 for text of House bill (HR 12). Passed, 93-2, March 19. (See story, p. 340)

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yes).
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 - Not a Member when vote was taken.
- N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	41	42	43		Vote No.	41	42	43		Vote No.	41	42	43	
Yes	47	50	93		Yes	45	44	49		Yes	2	6	44	
Nay	45	44	2		Nay	3	5	0		Nay	42	39	2	

41 42 43				41 42 43				41 42 43				41 42 43			
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND			
Hill D.	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper R. . .	N	N	Y	Curtis R.	N	N	Y	Green D.	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D.	Y	Y	Y	Martin R.	N	N	Y	Hruska R.	N	N	Y	Pastore D.	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Goldwater R.	N	N	Y	Carlson R.	N	N	Y	Bible D.	Y	Y	Y	Johnston D.	Y	Y	Y
Hayden D.	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel R.	N	N	Y	Malone R.	N	N	Y	Thurmond D.	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Fulbright D.	Y	Y	Y	Barkley D.	Y	Y	Y	Bridges R.	N	N	Y	Case R.	N	Y	Y
McClellan D.	Y	Y	Y	Clements D.	Y	Y	Y	Cotton R.	N	N	Y	Mundt R.	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE			
Knowland R.	N	N	Y	Ellender D.	N	Y	Y	Case R.	N	N	Y	Gore D.	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R.	✓	N	Y	Long D.	Y	Y	Y	Smith R.	N	N	Y	Kefauver D.	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS			
Allott R.	N	N	Y	Payne R.	N	N	Y	Anderson D.	Y	Y	Y	Daniel D.	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R.	N	N	Y	Smith R.	N	N	Y	Chavez D.	Y	Y	Y	Johnson D.	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH			
Bush R.	N	N	N	Beall R.	N	N	Y	Ives R.	X	X	✓	Bennett R.	N	N	Y
Purtell R.	X	X	Y	Butler R.	N	N	Y	Lehman D.	Y	Y	Y	Watkins R.	N	N	Y
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT			
Frear D.	N	Y	Y	Kennedy D.	Y	Y	Y	Ervin D.	Y	Y	Y	Alken R.	N	N	Y
Williams R.	N	N	Y	Saltanostall R.	N	N	Y	Scott D.	Y	Y	Y	Flanders R.	N	N	N
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA			
Holland D.	Y	N	Y	McNamara D.	Y	Y	Y	Langer R.	Y	Y	Y	Byrd D.	N	N	Y
Smathers D.	Y	Y	Y	Potter R.	N	N	Y	Young R.	Y	Y	Y	Robertson D.	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON			
George D.	Y	Y	Y	Humphrey D.	Y	Y	Y	Bender R.	N	N	Y	Jackson D.	Y	Y	Y
Russell D.	X	Y	Y	Thye R.	N	Y	Y	Bricker R.	N	N	Y	Magnuson D.	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA			
Dworshak R.	N	N	Y	Eastland D.	Y	N	Y	Kerr D.	Y	Y	Y	Luft D.	Y	Y	Y
Welker R.	N	N	Y	Stennis D.	Y	N	Y	Monroney D.	Y	Y	Y	Neely D.	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON				WISCONSIN			
Dirksen R.	N	N	Y	Hannings D.	Y	Y	Y	Morse D.	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy R.	N	Y	Y
Douglas D.	Y	Y	Y	Symington D.	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger D.	Y	Y	Y	Wiley R.	N	N	Y
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING			
Copeland R.	N	N	Y	Mansfield D.	Y	Y	Y	Duff R.	N	N	Y	Barratt R.	N	N	Y
Janner R.	N	N	Y	Murray D.	Y	Y	Y	Martin R.	N	N	Y	O'Mahoney D.	Y	Y	Y

In This Section.....

- Trip Leasing Debate to Start Soon
- Action to Adopt Hoover Commission Reports Urged
- Pressure Points

TRIP LEASING

A struggle between farm, co-operative and private truck carriers against other truckers, railroads and some labor groups will be spotlighted soon when the Senate debates a bill (S 898) to nullify a 1951 Interstate Commerce Commission order barring truck leases of less than 30 days. Effective March 1, 1956, this order was rescinded; S 898 would not permit ICC to issue such an order again.

The order originally was issued to nullify a practice of farmers and small independent truckers who, after hauling produce to market, lease their vehicles to an authorized truck operator, thus enabling the smaller operator to haul goods in his truck on his return trip.

The ICC order, issued in May of 1951, regulated truck leasing and barred so-called trip leasing -- leases made for one trip, generally under 30 days.

In 1953, the House passed a bill to nullify the ICC order, but the Senate took no action (1953 Almanac, p. 427). S 898 was reported (S Rept 1271) by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 30, 1955, but no action was taken. (1955 Almanac, p. 485)

PRO AND CON

Supporters of S 898, the trip leasing bill, are led by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. This group says that although the 1951 ICC order has been changed, permanent protection against such an order is needed.

They say that denial of trip leasing practices would lead to increased charges for hauling and would put many small truckers out of business. Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director of the AFBF, said "in view of the demonstrated hostility of the Commission to the practice of trip leasing, we do not feel that agriculture's interest in this matter should be left to their determination."

Other groups supporting S 898 include the National Grange, National Farmers Union, Private Truck Council of America Inc. and the National Milk Producers Federation.

Opponents of the bill, led by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, say that trip leasing places upon the public highways motor vehicles which, to a large extent, are operated outside the ICC's safety and insurance requirements and that this constitutes an unfair competitive practice.

Ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont., 1923-47) representing the Teamsters said "it is a physical impossibility for the Commission or anybody else to check up on... (the safety)... of these trip leases." He said some trip leasers drove 18 to 24 hours a day and "had to take ... pills in order to keep awake."

Other groups opposing S 898 include the Assn. of American Railroads, American Short Line Railroad Assn., AFL-CIO, American Trucking Assns. Inc. and Associated Transport Inc.

HOOVER REPORT ACTION

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. March 15 held a National Action Conference on the 1955 report of the Second (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government in an effort to induce Congress and the Administration to adopt its recommendations. (1955 Almanac, p. 368) The Chamber said only 16 percent of the 314 recommendations have been adopted.

Former President Herbert Hoover, in a Conference speech, urged that 2,000 government policy posts be filled by political appointment so that nonpolitical career workers would not be required to "make policy or to defend Administration policy." Backing proposed pay and promotion reforms, Hoover said "present salaries and fringe benefits in our top civil service are below those in... military service, and worse still.... far below those in private enterprise." Hoover said these reforms were equally urgent to prevent "government talent from being constantly grabbed by business."

Henry Kearns Jr., Chamber of Commerce vice president, spoke of the value of communicating with Members of Congress. He said that since the Commission completed its report each Member of Congress has averaged only nine letters supporting suggested reforms.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) told the Conference that Congress has made an "encouraging start" in considering the Hoover reports. Kennedy said "Congress is aware of the Hoover reports and is receptive to suggested improvements in government organization and operations."

LABOR

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, March 15 said labor "heartily supports" the special Senate investigation of lobbies. Meany said "labor welcomes such an investigation" into union campaign spending as the union files with Congress "a complete record of all funds it receives... and all expenditures from those funds." (Weekly Report, p. 303)

The United Automobile Workers' Union (AFL-CIO) March 15 said S 3308, a bill to revise federal election laws, "poses a threat to independent political action and independent candidates." UAW said "the bill gives the appearance of action toward clean elections without pro-

viding the necessary substance to implement that appearance." UAW said there were "major deficiencies" in the bill. The union said S 3308 would place no ceilings on political contributions, had no effective ceilings on expenditures, had inadequate reporting requirements for contributions and expenditures and had an inequitable tax deduction for individual political contributions. (Weekly Report, p. 288)

The AFL-CIO News March 17 said lobbyists were shifting their operations to the state legislatures "while the spotlight of publicity is centered...in Congress." The News said "the special interests...are struggling openly in the states against pro-public and consumer forces to obtain laws hamstringing labor, holding back welfare legislation and conferring special benefits...on industry and big business corporations."

EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The American Council on Education, spokesman for higher education in the United States, March 20 laid down recommendations for consideration by President Eisenhower's Committee on Education beyond high school. The theme of the proposals was set in the statement, "Opportunity must be given to every American citizen to attain the highest level of education and training of which he is capable" for both his own and the nation's benefit.

The Council recommended a "complete and clear audit" of the number and abilities of all students to identify those most qualified to continue. These students must be "inspired" to continue their educational development to insure the "fullest satisfaction" for themselves and "greatest potential" service to the nation, ACE said.

ACE is a council of national education associations, organizations having related interests, approved universities, colleges, and technological schools, state departments of education and city school systems. Since 1918 the group has conducted scientific inquiries and investigations into specific educational problems and has sought to enlist appropriate agencies for the solution of such problems.

SEGREGATION

Americans for Democratic Action March 15 urged a five-point program of civil rights action on President Eisenhower. Joseph L. Rauh Jr., national ADA chairman proposed:

- A White House conference of state governors to obtain their pledge to "maintain law and guarantee constitutional rights."
- A White House conference of "responsible leaders of Negro and white communities to "rebuild bridges of communication"
- "Whatever steps are necessary to secure the right to vote."
- Amendments to strengthen the federal civil rights laws.

Elsewhere, there were these developments:

LOUISIANA -- Thirty Catholic laymen March 18 formed a new organization for "investigation and study" of compulsory racial integration, known as the Assn. of Catholic Laymen. Emile A. Wagner Jr., president of the group is reported a foe of integration.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Gov. George Bell Timmerman (D) March 17 signed a bill banning members of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from state, county and local public employment in South Carolina. The law said membership in the group was "wholly incompatible with the peace, tranquility and progress that all citizens have a right to enjoy."

Pressure Points

SUPPORT REQUESTED

Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) wrote members of the American Medical Assn. urging their support for H J Res 485, a resolution to provide for the establishment of a National Commission on Nursing Services. Mrs. Bolton said, "I am now writing you to enlist your personal support for the bill" to assure a needed supply of nurses. Enclosing a reprint of a recent speech on behalf of the bill Mrs. Bolton urged that the doctors write Chairman J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) of the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee stating their position.

ROOSEVELT HIRED

Ambassador Joaquin E. Salazar of the Dominican Republic March 15 announced that his government had engaged ex-Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (D N.Y. 1949-55) as a special counsel. Roosevelt will be associated with Charles P. Clark and will undertake legal work for the Dominican government, including representing interests before Congress and the executive branch.

MEAT GRADING

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) March 15 said the amendment to the Agricultural Act of 1956 (S 3183) to provide for a survey of the existing system of grading meat "is a part of the American Meat Institute program to kill federal grading of meats." Against the amendment were the National Independent Meat Packers Assn. and the Western States Meat Packers Assn. Morse said he did not know whether or not livestock producer groups were supporting the amendment, but that many of the producer groups have been "sold a bill of goods" by the "big packers."

WHEAT PLAN

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, March 19 said "the domestic dumping plan for wheat voted by the Senate this week would have disastrous effects on the prices and incomes of most farmers." He added "the real objective of the...plan is to dump the wheat surplus into the domestic feed market." The Senate action "constitutes a grave threat to the income of all farmers who depend on feed grain and livestock for their livelihood," Shuman said. (Weekly Report, p. 310)

DOCTORS ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Dr. Malcom E. Phelps, vice president, American Academy of General Practice, said March 17 that social security had taken on the appearance of a "financially unsound cradle-to-the-grave welfare program." The spokesman for 21,000 organized family doctors asked for a "searching review" of the social security program and newly proposed health-welfare legislation.

Capitol Briefs

SEGREGATION COMMENTS

Sen. Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) March 17 said the South must avoid "at all costs violence, lawlessness, hatred and bloodshed" in opposing integration of educational facilities. Ellender said the "nine men" of the Supreme Court in their desegregation decision "made it possible for 165 million Americans to be made subject to a new and powerful kind of despotism." (Weekly Report, p. 301)

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) March 16 said President Eisenhower was trying to be a "neutralist" in the civil rights dispute and instead should "assume responsibility for enforcement of the Supreme Court's decree." Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) said Lehman's characterization of the President was "unfair." Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) said Vice President Richard M. Nixon had injected segregation into politics. Sen. Case said Nixon's statements were "unfortunate," added he believed Nixon felt the same way. (Weekly Report, p. 189).

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) March 15 suggested President Eisenhower call on governors of the states to set up bipartisan commissions to seek solutions to the integration problem.

CONTEMPT CONVICTIONS

Two former college instructors were convicted of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions about possible Communist affiliations. They are: Lloyd Barenblatt, 33-year-old former instructor at Vassar College, sentenced March 15 to six months in jail for refusing to answer five questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1954; Marcus Singer, a 44-year-old former Cornell University zoology professor convicted of contempt March 16 for refusing to answer questions before the same Committee in 1953. (1954 Almanac, p. 364)

Nominations Boxscore

(84th Congress - Jan. 5, 1955 through March 20, 1956)

Civilian nominations submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower were disposed of as follows:

	Postmaster	Other
Confirmed	1,131	2,996
Withdrawn	15	4
Rejected	3	0
Unconfirmed	1,522	139
Total Submitted	2,671	3,139

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower March 21 told his 83rd news conference the people of the South must show some progress in race relations because that is what was asked by the Supreme Court in ruling against segregation in public schools. He said the problem of desegregation is one of deep emotion but added he felt progress can be made.

The President also said:

The United States must regard every bit of unrest in the Middle East as a most serious thing. Any outbreak of major hostilities would be a catastrophe.

The government should continue to work for 100 percent of parity in the market place as the goal of a farm program. The present omnibus farm bill is not a good, workable bill.

No one can give a positive answer in trying to interpret the meaning of reported efforts by present Russian leaders to destroy the Stalin legend in Russia.

The Defense Department has decided to accept 85 percent of some 320 recommendations made for it by the Hoover Commission on Government Reorganization.

There is no comparison between the Mediterranean crises and the situation in the Formosa straits.

JOHNSON NAMES JOHNSTON

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D Texas) March 17 appointed Sen. Olin Johnston (D S.C.) a Member of the Senate Democratic Steering Committee.

JUNKETS

One hundred members of Congress March 21 flew to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, at the Navy's invitation, to inspect the supercarrier USS Forrestal and the guided missiles cruiser USS Boston. In April, 20 Congressmen were scheduled to ride the atomic submarine Nautilus and 25 others and their families planned, at their own expense, to visit Daytona Beach, Fla., to "practice" for the annual Congressional baseball game.

Confirmations

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Laurence K. Walrath of Jacksonville, Fla., a Democrat, as Interstate Commerce Commissioner; March 15. Donald P. McPherson of Gettysburg, Pa., a Republican, as Interstate Commerce Commissioner; March 15. Edgar Bernard Brossard of Logan, Utah, a Republican, as United States Tariff Commissioner; March 19.

ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH

Currently pending before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee is a bill (HR 6376) to provide for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill of Alaska. The purpose of the proposed legislation is to "transfer from the federal government to the territory of Alaska basic responsibility and authority for the hospitalization, care and treatment of the mentally ill of Alaska." Various right-wing groups oppose the bill, which, they say, would "prepare a Siberia in Alaska for the deportation of undesirable patriots."

HR 6376 was reported (H Rept 1399) by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee July 25, 1955, and was passed by voice vote of the House Jan. 18, 1956. The Senate Subcommittee held hearings on the bill Feb. 20-21 and March 5, but had issued no report as of March 15.

In its report, the House Committee said responsibility for the care and treatment of the mentally ill of Alaska had been vested in the Secretary of Interior in 1905. Since that time, the Committee said, "Alaskans have... been committed to a mental institution pursuant to a federal statute, and they have been cared for and treated in a private hospital under contract with the Department of the Interior. The federal government bears the total cost of the commitment, transportation, care and treatment of Alaska's mentally ill." The Committee said Alaska was the only U.S. territory which did not have responsibility for the care of its mentally ill.

The Committee said HR 6376 was patterned after the Draft Act Governing Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill, prepared by the U.S. Public Health Service, and was "recommended for favorable consideration by the Council of State Governments."

As passed by the House, HR 6376:

Vested responsibility for carrying out the program in the territorial governor.

Continued authority to make contracts with hospitals outside Alaska.

Authorized admissions to qualified hospitals either on the patient's voluntary application or on the basis of application by others supported by medical certification.

Required examination of a patient within five days after admission to a hospital.

Preserved the patient's right to petition for discharge and to seek a writ of habeas corpus.

Authorized hospitalization upon court order after examination of the proposed patient by two examiners (or one, if two were not available).

Made the head of the hospital responsible for the protection of patients' rights.

Authorized the governor to transfer any patient hospitalized by the judicial procedure who was not a resident of Alaska to the state where he had legal residence.

Authorized him to make reciprocal agreements with the states for the care of each other's mentally ill. (Opposition centers on this provision.)

Authorized appropriations, over a 10-year period, of \$6 million to provide an integrated mental health program for Alaska.

Authorized appropriation of \$6.5 million for construction of hospital facilities in Alaska.

Granted to the territory one million acres of public land in Alaska and provided that income from these lands "shall first be applied to meet the necessary expenses of the program...."

CQ

Capitol Quotes

PARTY NAMES -- "In recent months the Democratic Party has been referred to as the 'Democrat Party' by some of the top Republican leaders. An official of the Republican high command, and a member of Congress, has sent the word out to his colleagues suggesting they use this term.... I do not care for this sort of label.... Those who use it in this respect use it in disrespect. If the last two letters of 'Democratic' are to be chopped off, I suppose it would be in order to resort to the 'eye for an eye' attitude and chop off the first two letters of 'Republican' and leave 'Publican.' The Bible (Luke 19: VIII) mentions the 'Publicans' as wicked politicians who got rich off the poor by making false accusations against their opponents.... Personally, I had rather stick to the name given the Democratic Party by Jefferson...and let the name of the party of Hamilton remain as it has always been." -- Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas) March 15 release.

FIFTY-MISSION LOOK -- "If some cartoonist can find a way to add a 'fifty-mission look' to his traditional drawing of a Senator's hat, I'll be the first to volunteer to be caricatured.... The expression...first came into widespread usage to describe the look of Airmen's headgear after it had been worn on numerous flights, but in a broader sense, the phrase could now be applied quite aptly to the general appearance of several of us in the Maryland delegation to Congress.... As veterans of almost continuous hassles surrounding the Free State's airfields, we are indeed developing a sort of battle-worn look of our own." -- Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) March 11 release.

INVESTIGATION -- "The much discussed investigation of lobbying activities in the Senate is now on a high center and all four wheels are spinning. A lot of noise is being made, but nothing is being accomplished. It presently appears that there will be a lot of fanfare and trumpet blowing, charges and counter-charges, and that the entire project will wither on the vine." -- Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas) March 9 newsletter.

STAMPS -- "I'm sure many of you have read about the new stamp vending machine which is causing so much comment. It seems a young lady was having trouble with one of them in the New York Grand Central Post Office, so the clerk supervising the lobby windows explained the operation.... 'Young man', she said, 'I'm not mailing a letter; I want a soda.'" -- Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) March 11 radio script.

NIXON -- "An all-out campaign has been launched against Vice President (Richard M.) Nixon by certain left-wing elements who have always opposed him since his early days in government when he exposed Alger Hiss.... The President has gone out of his way time and time again to praise Nixon whom even his opponents admit has been the most active and useful Vice President in American history.... In my opinion, the Vice President by maintaining a dignified silence and by not joining in any running battle over the Vice Presidential nomination is showing once again his maturity and dedication to the service of our country." -- Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.) March 12 newsletter.

Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

In This Appendix . . . (March 12-18)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-74

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-75

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

Public Law 429

HR 7201 -- Make provision re taxation of income of insurance companies. MILLS (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported July 11, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 18, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Feb. 23, amended. Senate passed March 6, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments March 8. President signed March 13.

2. Sent to President

S 1529 -- Revise boundaries of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in State of North Dakota. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 26, amended. Senate passed May 5, 1955, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments March 15.

S 3091 -- Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 1207 at Louisville, Ky. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Banking and Currency reported March 9, amended. Senate passed March 12, amended. House passed March 13.

H J Res 582 -- Make additional appropriations for Department of Labor for fiscal year 1956 to provide \$13 million for payment of claims of unemployed former federal employees. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 15. Senate passed March 15.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 2584 -- Exempt sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from certain statutes re shipping. CASE (R S.D.), Anderson (D N.M.). Senate referred to Interstate and Foreign Commerce March 16.

S 3452 -- Amend act of July 15, 1955, Public Law 161, 84th Cong. (69 Stat. 324) by increasing appropriation authorization for aircraft control and warning system. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Armed Services reported March 14. Senate passed March 15.

S J Res 135 -- Provide for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowstone Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River and Basin project, Montana-Wyoming. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 6, amended. Senate passed March 16, amended.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 1161 -- Abolish Fossil Cycad National Monument, S.D. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13.

S 1542 -- Authorize allowance for civilian officers and employees of government who are notaries public. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13, amended.

S 1702 -- Amend section 1721, Title 18, U.S.C. re sale or pledge of postage stamps. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 15.

S 1871 -- Amend Act entitled "An act to reimburse Post Office Department for transmission of official government-mail matter," approved Aug. 15, 1953. (67 Stat. 614). CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13.

S 2267 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to city of Henderson, Nev. MALONE (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 15, amended.

S 2364 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re conduct of records management programs by federal agencies, and transfer of certain records to national archives. KENNEDY (D Mass.). Senate Government Operations reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, 1955. House Government Operations reported March 13.

S 3116 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals. Senate Foreign Relations reported March 16, amended.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 3744 -- Amend act of July 1, 1947 to grant military leave of absence with pay to classified substitute clerks in field service of Post Office Department. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported March 8, amended. House passed March 15, amended.

HR 7030 -- Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported July 22, amended. House passed July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 26, amended. Senate passed Feb. 8, amended. House disagreed to Senate Amendments March 15.

HR 8320 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 and Agricultural Act of 1954 re special school milk program and brucellosis eradication program for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported Jan. 30, amended. House passed Feb. 1, amended. House Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 6, amended. Senate passed Feb. 8, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments Feb. 16. Senate insisted on its amendments Feb. 21. Senate adopted conference report 46-48 March 15.

HR 9064 -- Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments for fiscal 1957. GARY (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 3. House passed Feb. 7. Senate Appropriations reported March 6. Senate passed March 7, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 15.

HR 9166 -- Provide one-year extension of existing corporate norm. 1-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported March 8. House passed 366-4 under suspension of rules March 13.

- H Res 376 -- Authorize Committee on Veterans' Affairs to investigate and study appeals for charitable contributions made in name of American Veteran. TEAGUE (D Texas). House adopted March 15.
- H Res 420 -- Designate Monday, April 16, 1956, for celebration of Pan American Day. ALBERT (D Okla.). House adopted March 6. House vacated March 6 proceedings and adopted H Res 433 in lieu March 15.
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HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

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 HR 9980 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9868.
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HR 10002 -- ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9872.

WELFARE

HR 9896 -- BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance who are in need through issuance of certificates to be used in acquisition of surplus agricultural food and fiber products -- Ways and Means.
 HR 9976 -- MCCONNELL (R Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide for registration and reporting of welfare and benefit plans -- Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

HR 9864 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended, and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended -- Commerce.
 HR 9949 -- ALLEN (R Calif.) (by request) -- 3/15/56 -- Make provisions for distribution of certain assets of Russo-Asiatic Bank in possession of U.S. -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 9972 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended, to allow bulk settlement of certain claims by successor organizations to heirless or unclaimed property -- Commerce.
 HR 9973 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9972.
 HR 9975 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide that courts administering estates of deceased persons may require that legacies payable to persons in certain Communist countries be paid in form of necessities of life -- Judiciary.
 HR 9984 -- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) -- 3/15/56 -- Extend for 1 year time for filing of claims by former prisoners of war under section 6 (e) of War Claims Act of 1948 -- Commerce.
 H Res 427 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 3/13/56 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that U.S. will take all possible and appropriate measures through negotiation to obtain maximum jurisdiction over members of armed forces of U.S. with respect to offenses committed against laws of foreign nations in which U.S. forces are stationed -- Foreign Affairs.
 H Con Res 222 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 3/15/56 -- Declare sense of Congress on policy of U.S. in Middle East -- Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

NO INTRODUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S 3447 -- THYE (R Minn.), Potter (R Mich.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 3/14/56 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Washington Sept. 10, 1954 -- Commerce.
 S Con Res 71 -- BUSH (R Conn.) -- 3/13/56 -- Express friendship between people of U.S. and people of Italy -- Foreign Relations.
 S Res 229 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Ives (R N.Y.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Purtell (R Conn.), Pastore (D R.I.), Young (R N.D.), Beall (R Md.) -- 3/13/56 -- Favor self rule by people of Cyprus -- Foreign Relations.
 HR 9870 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 3/12/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.
 HR 9888 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 9951 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/15/56 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Washington Sept. 10, 1954 -- Merchant Marine.
 HR 9958 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9951.
 HR 10001 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9951.
 H J Res 579 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 3/13/56 -- Establish joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.
 H J Res 584 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to H J Res 579.
 H Res 436 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/15/56 -- Sense of House of Representatives that Republic of Ireland embrace all of territory of Ireland unless a clear majority of all people of Ireland in a free plebiscite determine the contrary -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HR 9890 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to define relationships between employees and labor organizations engaged in construction projects -- Labor.
 HR 9891 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act re wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of U.S. and D.C. by contractors and subcontractors, approved March 3, 1931, as amended -- Labor.

- H Res 376 -- Authorize Committee on Veterans' Affairs to investigate and study appeals for charitable contributions made in name of American Veteran, TEAGUE (D Texas). House adopted March 15.
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| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
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| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
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WELFARE

HR 9896 -- BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance who are in need through issuance of certificates to be used in acquisition of surplus agricultural food and fiber products -- Ways and Means.

HR 9976 -- MCCONNELL (R Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide for registration and reporting of welfare and benefit plans -- Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

HR 9864 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended, and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended -- Commerce.

HR 9949 -- ALLEN (R Calif.) (by request) -- 3/15/56 -- Make provisions for distribution of certain assets of Russo-Asiatic Bank in possession of U.S. -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 9972 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended, to allow bulk settlement of certain claims by successor organizations to heirless or unclaimed property -- Commerce.

HR 9973 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9972.

HR 9975 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide that courts administering estates of deceased persons may require that legacies payable to persons in certain Communist countries be paid in form of necessities of life -- Judiciary.

HR 9984 -- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) -- 3/15/56 -- Extend for 1 year time for filing of claims by former prisoners of war under section 6 (e) of War Claims Act of 1948 -- Commerce.

H Res 427 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 3/13/56 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that U.S. will take all possible and appropriate measures through negotiation to obtain maximum jurisdiction over members of armed forces of U.S. with respect to offenses committed against laws of foreign nations in which U.S. forces are stationed -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 222 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 3/15/56 -- Declare sense of Congress on policy of U.S. in Middle East -- Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION NO INTRODUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S 3447 -- THYE (R Minn.), Potter (R Mich.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 3/14/56 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Washington Sept. 10, 1954 -- Commerce.

S Con Res 71 -- BUSH (R Conn.) -- 3/13/56 -- Express friendship between people of U.S. and people of Italy -- Foreign Relations.

S Res 229 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Ives (R N.Y.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Purtell (R Conn.), Pastore (D R.I.), Young (R N.D.), Beall (R Md.) -- 3/13/56 -- Favor self rule by people of Cyprus -- Foreign Relations.

HR 9870 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 3/12/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.

HR 9888 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 9951 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/15/56 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Washington Sept. 10, 1954 -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9958 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9951.

HR 10001 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9951.

H J Res 579 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 3/13/56 -- Establish joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.

H J Res 584 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to H J Res 579.

H Res 436 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/15/56 -- Sense of House of Representatives that Republic of Ireland embrace all of territory of Ireland unless a clear majority of all people of Ireland in a free plebiscite determine the contrary -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HR 9890 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to define relationships between employees and labor organizations engaged in construction projects -- Labor.

HR 9891 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act re wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of U.S. and D.C. by contractors and subcontractors, approved March 3, 1931, as amended -- Labor.

- HR 9906 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to define relationships between employers and labor organizations engaged in construction projects -- Labor.
- HR 9907 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/13/56 -- Similar to HR 9891.
- HR 9985 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act in order to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under provisions of such act -- Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- S 3442 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 3/13/56 -- Increase authorization for an Air Force construction project -- Armed Services.
- S 3452 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 3/14/56 -- Amend act of July 15, 1955, Public Law 161, 84th Cong. (69 Stat. 324) by increasing appropriation authorization for aircraft control and warning system -- Armed Services.
- HR 9882 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend and clarify section 9 (d) of Universal Military Training and Service Act to confirm jurisdiction in federal courts to enforce section 9 (g) (3) -- Armed Services.
- HR 9892 -- VINSON (D Go.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend provisions of Revised Statutes re physical examinations preliminary to promotion of officers of naval service -- Armed Services.
- HR 9893 -- VINSON (D Go.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations -- Armed Services.
- HR 9897 -- BRAY (R Ind.) -- 3/13/56 -- Similar to HR 9882.
- HR 9920 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide for appointment of a Chief of Chaplains of U.S. Air Force -- Armed Services.
- HR 9924 -- UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/13/56 -- Advance officers on retired list of Army to highest officer grade for which they satisfactorily performed duties in time of war -- Armed Services.
- HR 9952 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide a lump-sum readjustment payment for members of reserve components who are involuntarily released from active duty -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

- S 3431 -- HILL (D Ala.), Murray (D Ore.), Smathers (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 3/13/56 -- Establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war -- Labor.
- S 3436 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rate of disability pension awards -- Finance.
- HR 9865 -- CARRIGG (R Pa.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for consolidation of existing Veterans' Administration hospital and regional office at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. -- Veterans.
- HR 9887 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/12/56 -- Increase monthly rates of disability compensation payable to veterans -- Veterans.
- HR 9910 -- KEE (D W.Va.) -- 3/13/56 -- Establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war -- Veterans.
- HR 9922 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized -- Veterans.
- HR 9923 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 3/13/56 -- Make provisions for transfer of Veterans' Administration hospitals -- Veterans.
- HR 9926 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, re requirements for property loans -- Veterans.
- HR 9927 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act to remove certain impediments to processing of applications for Veterans' Administration direct loans -- Veterans.
- HR 9929 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/13/56 -- Similar to HR 9910.
- HR 9955 -- BUSH (R Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9865.
- HR 9964 -- FENTON (R Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9865.
- HR 9985 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and of Korean conflict on same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of Veterans of World War I, and to liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- S 3446 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 3/14/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for optional retirement after 25 years of service, and to provide for corresponding adjustments in annuities of retired employees when salary adjustments are made for employees generally -- Civil Service.

- S 3456 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/13/56 -- Establish a plan and appropriate procedures for promotion of employees of government on basis of merit -- Civil Service.
- S 3465 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/16/56 -- Make provisions re effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees -- Civil Service.
- HR 9862 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for certain widows and widowers of retired employees and certain widows of employees -- Civil Service.
- HR 9982 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 3/15/56 -- Establish a plan and appropriate procedures for promotion of employees of government on basis of merit -- Civil Service.
- HR 9998 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend first section of Civil Service Act of Jan. 16, 1883, as amended, to provide for six-year terms of office for members of Civil Service Commission -- Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

- S J Res 156 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/14/56 -- Provide for preservation of historic Customhouse in Charleston, S.C. -- Interior.
- S Con Res 72 -- HILL (D Ala.), Thye (R Minn.) -- 3/15/56 -- Favor appropriate observance of National Hospital Week -- Judiciary.
- HR 9928 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/13/56 -- Authorize coinage of standard silver dollars in commemoration of Nevada Silver Centenary and 100th anniversary of discovery of Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Nev. -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 9966 -- HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of American farmer -- Civil Service.
- HR 9992 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide for development by Secretary of Interior of Independence National Historical Park -- Interior.
- HR 9994 -- BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9992.
- H Con Res 220 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/12/56 -- Commemorate quadricentennial anniversary of establishment of first settlement in Florida -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS

- S Res 228 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for electrical voting in Senate Chamber -- Rules.
- H Res 424 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for employment of four additional laborers, office of Doorkeeper of House of Representatives -- Administration.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S 3415 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/12/56 -- Establish a Federal Commission on Civil Rights and Privileges; promote observance of civil rights of all individuals and aid in eliminating discrimination in employment because of race, creed or color -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 583 -- COUDERT (R N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Make provisions re proposing an amendment to Constitution of U.S. with respect to election of President and Vice President -- Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- S 3423 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend section 3731 of title 18 of U.S. Code re appeals by U.S. -- Judiciary.
- HR 9991 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Administrative Procedure Act and Communist Control Act of 1954 to provide for a passport review procedure and to prohibit issuance of passports to persons under Communist discipline -- Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- HR 9360 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for examination, licensing, registration and regulation of professional and practical nurses and for nursing education in D.C. -- D.C.
- HR 9898 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide particular designations for highway bridges over Potomac River at 14th Street in D.C. -- D.C.
- HR 9899 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/13/56 -- Similar to HR 9898.
- HR 9977 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/15/56 -- Authorize operation by Capital Transit Co. after Aug. 14, 1956, under a revised franchise -- D.C.
- HR 9978 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9977.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 3416 -- YOUNG (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Mundt (R S.D.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 3/12/56 -- Make provisions re employment for certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations -- Interior.
- S 3439 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/13/56 -- Authorize and direct Panama Canal Company to construct, maintain and operate a bridge over Panama Canal at Balboa, C.Z. -- Public Works.
- S 3467 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.) -- 3/16/56 -- Authorize conveyance of tribal lands from Shoshone Indian Tribe and Arapahoe Indian Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to U.S. -- Interior.
- HR 9904 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide vocational training for adult Indians -- Interior.

HR 9974 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize cutting of timber, manufacture and sale of lumber, and preservation of forests on Menominee Indian Reservation in state of Wisconsin", approved March 28, 1908, as amended -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

S 3444 -- LONG (D La.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide for establishment of Federal-State Land Study Commissions in several states -- Government Operations.
S 3457 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/15/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to convey certain property to county of Pierce, state of Washington -- Commerce.

HR 9961 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. under jurisdiction of Secretary of Army to state of Oklahoma -- Armed Services.
HR 9970 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide for disposition of a portion of Sharpe General Depot, Stockton Annex, California -- Armed Services.
HR 9989 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 3/15/56 -- Make provisions for relief of city of Clarksville, Ark. -- Judiciary.

POST OFFICE

HR 9869 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitute in postal field service -- Civil Service.
HR 9894 -- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 3/12/56 -- Extend rural mail delivery service -- Civil Service.
HR 9950 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.
HR 9967 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9894.
HR 9995 -- DEVEREUX (R Md.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9869.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

S 3422 -- BYRD (D Va.) (by request) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain amounts from unclaimed payments on U.S. Savings Bonds to fund created for payment of government losses in shipment -- Finance.

HR 9867 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide that certain federal surplus property may be donated to youth camps and centers not organized for profit -- Government Operations.

GENERAL

S 3419 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Ives (R N.Y.), Murray (D Mont.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 3/12/56 -- Establish a Federal Advisory Committee on Arts -- Labor.
S 3428 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), McClellan (D Ark.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Arkansas Post State Park as a national park -- Interior.
HR 9988 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/15/56 -- Make available temporary exhibition space for National Collection of Fine Arts until such time as Smithsonian Gallery of Art is finally established -- House Administration.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

S 3424 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers -- Judiciary.
S 3425 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize Attorney General to compel production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for enforcement of antitrust laws -- Judiciary.
S 3448 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 3/14/56 -- Amend sections 3526 and 3528 of Revised Statutes re coinage of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins of U.S. -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9866 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to provide that a discharge in bankruptcy will release a bankrupt from liability from certain debts if creditor fails to object to such discharge -- Judiciary.
HR 9919 -- PHILLIPS (D Mass.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9956 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend subdivision (e) of section 58, notices of Bankruptcy Act, as amended -- Judiciary.
HR 9968 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers -- Judiciary.

HR 9983 -- PATMAN (D Texas) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act with reference to procedure as to making loans by federal credit unions and to provide authorization for loan officers of federal credit unions -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9987 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 3/15/56 -- Protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of fiber content of textile fiber products -- Commerce.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

S 3447 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Monroey (D Okla.), Payne (R Maine), Bible (D Nev.), Bricker (R Ohio), Schoepfel (R Kan.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 3/13/56 -- Make provisions re investment by air carriers of proceeds from sale or other disposition of certain operating property and equipment -- Commerce.

HR 9874 -- KILBURN (R N.Y.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize Canadian vessels to be employed in coastwise transportation of coal to Ogdensburg, N.Y. -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9902 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/13/56 -- Prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to passengers on aircraft in flight -- Commerce.

HR 9962 -- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend section 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act to give Interstate Commerce Commission authority for use in alleviating car shortages during periods of emergency or threatened emergency -- Commerce.

HR 9990 -- TUCK (D Va.) -- 3/15/56 -- Prohibit introduction into interstate commerce of cigarettes containing stems of tobacco leaves unless each package of such cigarettes is labeled to indicate such content -- Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

S 3417 -- YOUNG (R N.D.), Murray (D Mont.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Langer (R N.D.), Mundt (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 3/12/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact re their interest in, and apportionment of waters of Little Missouri River and its tributaries as they affect such states -- Interior.

S 3441 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 3/13/56 -- Create a U.S. Department of Mineral Resources and prescribe functions thereof -- Government Operations.

S 3453 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bible (D Nev.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jenner (R Ind.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Iowa), Mundt (R S.D.), Scott (D N.C.), Young (R N.D.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 3/15/56 -- Transfer certain government-owned manganese ore facilities to Secretary of Interior, provide for erection of one or more beneficiation plants to treat manganese ores, stimulate production of certain strategic and critical minerals -- Interior.

S 3455 -- SCOTT (D N.C.), Murray (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Ervin (D N.C.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Mundt (R S.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Malone (R Nev.), Johnston (D S.C.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 3/15/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of mica in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

HR 9876 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 3/12/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interest in, and apportionment of, waters of Little Missouri River and its tributaries as they affect such states -- Interior.

HR 9909 -- JONAS (R N.C.) -- 3/13/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of mica in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

HR 9916 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/13/56 -- Permit free marketing of newly mined gold -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9917 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/13/56 -- Create a U.S. Department of Mineral Resources and prescribe the functions thereof -- Government Operations.

HR 9930 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide for maintenance of essential production of tungsten ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

HR 9993 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/15/56 -- Transfer certain government-owned manganese ore facilities to Secretary of Interior, provide for erection of one or more beneficiation plants to treat manganese ores, stimulate production of certain strategic and critical materials -- Interior.

HR 9999 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9993.

H J Res 578 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/13/56 -- Establish a joint committee to investigate gold mining industry -- Rules.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

S 3418 -- IVEY (R N.Y.), Lehman (D N.Y.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize certain beach erosion control of shore of state of New York from Fire Island Inlet to Jones Inlet -- Public Works.

S 3420 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Scott (D N.C.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of Federal Highway Act, enable Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintain timber access roads, permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber -- Public Works.

S 3433 -- IVEY (R N.Y.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend Federal Highway Act to provide for inclusion in federal-aid highway system of certain parkways, notwithstanding tolls are collected for use thereof -- Public Works.

S 3445 -- JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 3/14/56 -- Provide for construction, equipment and furnishing of a building for U.S. Court of Claims -- Public Works.

S 3462 -- MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Potter (R Mich.), Young (R N.D.), McCarthy (R Wis.), McNamara (D Mich.), Welker (R Idaho), Wiley (R Wis.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Langer (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Jackson (R Wash.), Dworshak (R Idaho) -- 3/16/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for addition to national system of interstate highways -- Public Works.

S 3468 -- CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 3/16/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to amend certain contracts providing for furnishing of water to city of Rapid City, S.D. -- Interior.

HR 9873 -- JONES (D Ala.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for construction, equipment and furnishing of a building for U.S. Court of Claims -- Public Works.

HR 9885 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize a project for Buchanan Reservoir on Chowchilla River, San Joaquin Valley, Calif., for flood control purposes -- Public Works.

HR 9906 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize project for Hidden Reservoir on Fresno River, San Joaquin Valley, Calif., for flood-control purposes -- Public Works.

HR 9918 -- FOST (D Idaho) -- 3/13/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to negotiate and execute a contract with Riverside Irrigation District, Idaho, to rehabilitate district's works -- Interior.

HR 9957 -- COON (R Ore.) -- 3/15/56 -- Authorize removal and preservation of petroglyphs from site of reservoir behind Dalles Dam on Columbia River in states of Oregon and Washington -- Interior.

HR 9979 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to national system of interstate highways -- Public Works.

HR 9997 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Create a Susquehanna Watershed Commission -- Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

S 3421 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/12/56 -- Permit persons who were receiving annuities prior to Jan. 1, 1954, to continue to compute portion of annuity payments excludable from gross income in manner provided by Internal Revenue Code of 1939 -- Finance.

S 3443 -- LONG (D La.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow attorneys' fees incurred in suits defending or perfecting title to real property to be deducted as expenses -- Finance.

S 3465 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 3/16/56 -- Exempt certain shipments of farm produce from tax on transportation property -- Finance.

HR 9875 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that tax on admissions shall apply only with respect to that portion of amount paid for any admission which is in excess of \$1 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9883 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an import tax on natural gas -- Ways and Means.

HR 9884 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide that certain voluntary employees' beneficiary associations shall be exempt from income tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 9889 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for averaging taxable income -- Ways and Means.

HR 9901 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/13/56 -- Increase from \$600 to \$1,000 income-tax exemption allowed a taxpayer for a dependent, and \$1,800 for a dependent child (until said child reaches 21 years of age) while attending any business school, college or university -- Ways and Means.

HR 9903 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that benefits of section 1231 shall be available with respect to livestock held for any purpose by taxpayer for six months or more -- Ways and Means.

HR 9912 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 3/13/56 -- Exempt shipments of certain livestock, fish and agricultural commodities from tax on transportation of property -- Ways and Means.

HR 9913 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from tax amounts paid for admission to certain rodeos -- Ways and Means.

HR 9915 -- PATMAN (D Texas) -- 3/13/56 -- Make provisions for tax treatment of chain stores operated at a loss -- Ways and Means.

HR 9954 -- BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 3/15/56 -- Exempt certain shipments of farm produce from tax on transportation of property -- Ways and Means.

HR 9969 -- IKARD (D Texas) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to readjustment of tax in case of certain amounts received for breach of contract -- Ways and Means.

HR 9971 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code re non-cash remuneration -- Ways and Means.

Congressional Quiz

Score yourself on this quiz. If you can ring up 3 points (out of a possible 5), you're probably "well informed" on the background of current issues.

1. Q--Electricity is a byproduct of several federal irrigation and reclamation projects like the Tennessee Valley Authority. About what portion of all the electricity used in the United States would you guess the federal government supplies: one-half; one-seventh; or one-twentieth?



A--Edison Electric Institute figures show Uncle Sam turned out one-seventh (14.4 percent) of the total electricity generated in 1954; private companies furnished 78.7 percent; cooperatives, 5 percent; municipal governments, 5 percent; state projects, 1.4 percent.

2. Q--The other day Vice President Richard M. Nixon cast the deciding vote to support the Administration's farm program after the Senate tied 45-45. Was this the first time Nixon voted to break a Senate tie?

A--No, the last time was in June, 1953, when the chamber deadlocked over an economic controls measure.

3. Q--The Vice President of the United States is always the President of what body?

A--The Senate. So says the Constitution, which adds that he "shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided."

4. Q--All Senators recently voted on a measure to keep flexible price supports on basic farm commodities. True or false: This was the first time in 20 years that every Senator was actually present and voting on a bill.

A--True. In 1936, 95 Senators voted on overriding President Roosevelt's veto of a soldiers' bonus. Both times there was one vacancy: in 1936, Sen. Huey Long (D La.) had been assassinated; in the recent roll call, the death of Sen. Harley Kilgore (D W.Va.) had left a vacancy.

5. Q--It's Presidential primary time again! In 1952, which candidate led on the first ballot at the Democratic convention? Was it Adlai E. Stevenson, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) or Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)?

A--Kefauver, with 340½ votes to Stevenson's 265, Russell's 268. Stevenson triumphed on the third ballot.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 183; (2), (4) 310; (5) 265.

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The Week In Congress

Estes 34, Adlai 4 Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) scored a political upset by sweeping the Minnesota Democratic primary, getting 34 delegates to four for Adlai E. Stevenson. The defeat dealt Stevenson's chances a serious blow, but he said he planned to continue in the race. Kefauver said the results represented a revolt against the Eisenhower-Benson farm program. Stevenson said the record voter turnout helped ease his personal disappointment. In the midst of the analysis the name of Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) was projected as a possible compromise candidate. (Page 323, 333)

Another Farm Battle

The Senate passed, 93-2, the omnibus farm bill, but before the roll-call ink was dry there were pleas for revision. The measure goes to a conference committee of the House and Senate. Sen. Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) said he hoped the committee would use the Senate bill as a foundation for preparing a measure that would be acceptable to both chambers of Congress and the President, who termed the bill in its present state a "bad bill." One of the lately added features would make participation in the soil bank program a condition for price support payments. (Page 340, 350)

Still on the Hill

When the Senate committee to probe corrupt practices starts checking into lobbying activities, it will find 66 former Senators and Representatives registered as lobbyists since the 1946 lobby law was passed. Not all of them are active now, but some still earn a living influencing legislation they once voted to enact. Two of them are full-time heads of major lobby groups: Jerry Voorhis, head of the Cooperative League of the USA, and Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. But it may be some time before the committee checks into the former members; it first decided to check the activities for and against the natural gas bill. (Page 326, 339)

Roll-Call Votes

Senate: Farm bill amendments and passage, p. 346, 347, 348.

House: School milk and brucellosis programs; Immigration Commission member, p. 344.

Heavier Pockets?

Now is the time for all Americans to file their 1956 income tax returns. With income tax filing in an election year likely to leave an impression reflected at the polls, Congress may consider the idea of a tax cut, but the prospects appear mighty slim. Few legislators have abandoned all hope. But most feel that when the government's income and spending sheet is totalled up, any surplus will be very small and tax cuts will go up in smoke. (Page 328)

Aid Program Arrives

The Administration sent its foreign aid program to Congress, where it was due for a long tenure before winning approval, if it does. The President asked nearly \$5 billion for mutual security aid. He also requested authority to make some long-range commitments along with a special fund for the Middle East and Africa. Funds also would be provided for sharing advanced weapons information, including missiles, with our allies. (Page 329)

Segregation

President Eisenhower told his news conference the South must show progress in dealing with the problem of integration, but he counseled patience. Sen. Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) said the South must avoid lawlessness and bloodshed at all costs. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said the President was trying to be a neutralist in the civil rights dispute. Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) said this was an "unfair" accusation. The ADA urged the President to adopt its five-point program to deal with the problem. In Louisiana, 30 Roman Catholic laymen formed an organization to study compulsory racial integration. (Page 350)